The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896. NO. 10

THE FLAG TORN

A SPANISH MOB STONES THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Spaniards Incensed at the Cuban Resalutions.—The Flag Torn and Dragged through the Streets.

Spain became very much incensed at the speeches delivered in the W. S. Senate and the passage of the Cuban resolution, and last Sunday an attack was made upon the United States Consulate in Barcelona, Spain. Notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession of ten thousand persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration agasnst the action of the American Senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American Consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed it there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with cat calls, and other tokens of disapproval. Some of the paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres.

While this trouble was going on, the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the Mayor a strongly worded protest against the speeches that had been delivered on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish gover n ment in defending Cuban bandits and outlaws.

Subsequently the great crowd assembled in the Plaza Cataluna, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had broken up a large number proceeded to the American Consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the damage of the windows thereof. As in previous mob demonstration in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

In the evening there was another outburst of disapproval of the United States and all things American. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag. The rioters had purchased somewhere a large American flag, which after it had been dragged through the streets, was pulled to pieces amid cries of "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Americans." There is still much excitement in the city.

A VOLUME OF MISSILES.

After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent and propositions to make a further demonstration against the American Consulate was speedilyacted upon. The mob proceeded to the Consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the Consulate a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway bearing the American coat of arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in the same way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed amid ribald jests and expression of contempt for the nation they represented.

The situation was becoming more and more threatening when reinforcement for the guards of the Consulate arrived in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sullenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords and put them to fight. Several of the rioters were injured by being tramped upon by the horses.

Minister Taylor was expected to attend the opera, where he has a box. He did not go, however, as he learned that a hostile demonstration had been prepared for him and he thought it best not to add fuel to the flame that is now burning so brightly against the country he represents.

There is a general feeling that Spain must do something to avenge what she considers an insult to her honor, but it is thought the government is too cool headed to be carried away by popular clamor. It will take all the steps it deems right and expedient to protect Spanish interests, but will do nothing to provoke a war with the United States.

The Spanish ministry at once apologized to the United States, and expressed regret at the demonstration against this country. It is not likely that further complications will arise. However the feeling against the United States still runs high, and an outbreak may occur at any moment.

—All the latest designs of job type only kept at the Reporter office.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

An Interesting Experiment in a Burning Barn.

The question of spontaneous combustion has long been a mooted one, so far as its relation to hay or fodder in a stack or mow is concerned. Mr. G. C. Watson, professor of agriculture at the State College, in a bulletin soon to be issued from the experiment station, presents an irrefutable argument in substantiation at the theory in a recent happening at one of the College barns. Sparks of fire were seen dropping from the ceiling of the cow stable underneath the east wing of the college barn. Investigation soon proved that the fire was confined to a mow of hay 18 by 23 feet and 23 feet in length. To prevent the mass of hay bursting into flames every hole was stopped up which might by any possibility admit any draft, and the hay was covered with wet blankets on which water was constantly thrown. Then to save the barn a hole was knocked into the side and the entire mow of hay was thrown out, some 30 tons in all.

An examination of the pile of hay showed that the entire mass was so thoroughly charred that it would crumble when handled, and the whole of it was rendered unfit for stock food. While positive proof of the origin of this fire may be lacking, the circumstances are such that it seems safe to consider it of spontaneous origin. There was no fire near the barn, nor was there any way by which an incendiary could get in his work. For several days previous to the fire a peculiar ordor was noticeable in the vicinity of the barn, which was compared by many to that emitted by burning grain. The bulletin prescribes as the best way to act under such circumstances, to save the building, is to keep the hay as wet as possible and remove the same from the building in the quickest possible time, taking the utmost precaution to at all times exclude all draft or air currents.

Held for Court.

A young man named Milton Moyer, whose home is in Middleburg, while stealing a ride on a freight train Friday night, was nearly strangled to death by two negroes. They were of the "bum" species and they choked him into insensibility and then went through him, taking about twelve dollars in all. They then left the car after one of them was dissuaded by the other from cutting Moyer's throat with a razor. Moyer went to Tyrone and told his story but in the mean time the negroes had taken passage on Harrisburg accommodation and Officer Westbrook at Huntingdon was wired to catch them which he did and returned them to Tyrone on Pacific express. They got a hearing before 'Squire Taylor who held them for court.

Those Resolutions.

THE Cuban resolutions likely to pass both houses of congress, the senate having already acted, are "concurrent" resolutions, and not "joint," the latter requiring the approval of the president. In explaining the policy of the "concurrent" resolutions Mr. Sherman said the president would be compelled to act on a joint resolution within ten days, "while a concurrent resolution will express the wishes of congress and allow the president to act when circumstances warrant." He can regard the resolution as a simple expression of the sentiment of congress and as not binding on the executive. The Armenian resolution was of a "concurrent" character, and the president did not act under it, as he regarded it as totally inconsistent with the sound American policy of absolute non-interference in the affairs of Europe or Asia. The Armenian resolution remains at the state department, absolutely ineffective.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Clinton Markle, of Benner twp., and Martha J. Snyder, of Potter twp.

James Rider, of Spring twp., and Maud Eckley, of Union twp.

Ezekiel Bing, of Snow Shoe, and Nancy Corman of Bellefonte.

Harry H. Bottorf, of Benore, and Clara Witherite, of Milesburg.

For Sale.

A good second-hand four-horse engine and boiler offered at a special bargain of $38. Reason for selling, too small. WM. W. BOOB,
Centre Hall.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

—Up-to-date job work only executed at the Reporter office.

THE CUBAN WAR

WILL CUBA BE RECOGNIZED BY THE STATE.

The Senate and House Pass Resolutions of Recognition.—Some Talk of War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.—If Congress doesn't want a foreign war it should indulge in less war talk. The Cuban resolution adopted by the Senate, declaring in favor of recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans and requesting the President to use his good offices towards procuring a recognition of the independence of Cuba, was of itself right enough, and certainly represents the overwhelming sentiment of Congress, and probably of the country, but there were threats, implied and spoken, in some of the speeches made in the Senate that were entirely needless. It may be set down as certain that if the United States goes to war in behalf of Cuba it will not be with Spain alone that we shall have to fight. It has been its secret treaties with other European nations which have enabled Spain to retain its hold upon Cuba through other revolutions on the island. But although this fact is well known it is probable that when the House takes up the question this week, an attempt will be made to outjingo the speeches made in the Senate before the resolution is finally adopted.

The resolution adopted by the Senate being concurrent will have no more official weight with President Cleveland than he may be disposed to give it as an expression of the opinion of the Senate, agreed to by all but six Senators who were present when the vote was taken; but an attempt is to be made in the House not only to make the resolution stronger but to make it a joint resolution. If this attempt succeeds, which is probable, the resolution will have to be signed or vetoed by the President or allowed to become a law without his signature. No one expects a veto, although President Cleveland is keeping his own counsel.

The House has passed the bill authorizing the Arizona authorities to lease the school lands of the territory, over the President's veto.

The most surprising thing that has happened in Congress for a long time is a resolution introduced by Representative Linton, of Mich., a Republican who prides himself upon being the leader of the A. P. A. in the House. This resolution is intended to prevent the statue of Father Marquette, sent to Washington by the state of Wisconsin, being given a permanent place in statuary hall. Mr. Linton bases his resolution upon the wording of the law which provided for the establishment of the statuary hall in the Capitol which he claims has not been complied with, because Father Marquette was not a citizen of the state of Wisconsin. This, of course, is merely a preamble. His real objection is stated further on in the resolution—the religious denomination with which Father Marquette was connected. Upon two recent occasions a majority of the House has bowed to the will of the A. P. A., in the matter of appropriations. It remains to be seen whether the same power can make the same men publicly insult the great state of Wisconsin, and whether Speaker Reed, a Presidential candidate, will help them to do it by recognizing Linton to call up his resolution.

As a sop to the Populists the Republican Senators are said to have nearly all promised either to absent themselves or to vote for the resolution offered by Senator Allen, of Nebr., providing for an investigation of the Alabama legislature that elected Hon. John T. Morgan to the U. S. Senate. The committee on Privileges and Elections will, notwithstanding the protest of every Democratic member, favorably report the Allen resolution. There is not the slightest doubt that such an investigation by a Senate committee would be a clear violation of the constitution, but that is, of course, not a matter to both the average Republican Senator when he has a dicker in view by which he expects to gain some advantage.

It begins to look like there was danger of the favorite son business breaking out in Czar Reed's camp, one might almost say in his immediate political family, if Mr. W. D. Walworth, of Boston, represented any considerable number of Mass. Republicans when he said: "I am decidedly in favor of the Massachusetts delegation voting for Senator Lodge in the St. Louis convention. No man has any particular claims to the presidential nomination any more than any other man, and it is a very fitting tribute for each state to name its particular choice on the first ballot. Naturally some of these would drop out after the first ballot and then the real strength of these who are candidates would be shown. The nomination would be free from the suspicion of ring rule or bossism, and I fully believe would be more satisfactory to the people at large, while a number of worthy men would receive honors to which they are entitled and which they would appreciate." The odd part of this nomination of Lodge is that he has always posed as Damon to Reed's Pythias. Of course Mr. Walworth may only have expressed his own wishes and Mr. Lodge may have known nothing about it. Still such things are calculated to arouse suspicion in the mind of the Czar.

ALL AROUND NEWS.

The Pennsylvania railroad is making important improvements in taking out the S curves at Ben's creek.

Quayites are hopeful that their idol will win the nomination for President.

After all it is intimated that Cameron will agree to be re-elected to the Senate. Quay will fix that little job.

Mrs. Stanford has gained the suit brot by the United States claiming $15,000,000 as Stanford's proportion as a stockholder in the Central Pacific railroad.

Butte, Montana, had the mercury down to 45 degrees below 0, on 2.

The public debt decreased $15,000,000 during February. In the state we are 1 million short, thanks to last winter's legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rudy, of Mifflinburg, have enjoyed their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

In June next Victoria will have been a queen for fifty-nine years.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad went into the hands of a receiver on Saturday, for want of funds to pay interest due.

A grain elevator with 600,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire at Minneapolis, on Monday.

THE York Gazette reasons on the Republican attitude towards free silver in this wise: Who can blame the silver senators for demanding that their protection colleagues in the senate should be consistent? The protection theory is at the basis of free silver just as it is at the basis of high tariff, and just as a high tariff makes good clothing and good machinery and good manufactures of all kinds high in price, so free silver would make good money high in price. Both manufactures and gold are at a premium when the theory of protection is followed.

It is asserted that a number of the western Republican and Populist senators have taken the position that so far as they are concerned a protective tariff and free silver must go hand in hand, and it is their purpose, so it is said, to force a division of parties on these new lines. If the Republican party will not declare for free silver, as a strong effort will be made to have it do at the national convention at St. Louis, there is to be a defection from the party; and it is pretty certain that if the Republican national convention shall speak favorbly on free silver there will be a defection of the sound money men from the east.

The Republican party thus seems to be between the devil and the deep sea. The Democrats have the advantage of making their nominations later and can profit by the mistake of the enemy.

We do not think there is any danger of United States declaring for free silver, but we are quite certain that the free silver party is sufficiently strong yet to make troube for some time to come.

WAR rumors between the great nations of the earth have been floating around for months, but there is no likelihood of such a terrible calamity, and it is to be hoped the dogs of war will not be let loose and the gates of Janus remain closed.

As long as the world stands there will always be little boys and big boys, little girls and big girls—the world could not get along without them. Also, little babies and very big babies—the world would be better off without the big babies, thinks the REPORTER.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by W. A. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

New Miller.

Ezra H. Auman will take charge of Fisher's mill, at Farmers' Mills, the coming spring. Ezra is a good miller of long experience.

JURY LIST

GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS SELECTED.

For the April Term of Court, to Convene on Monday, the 27th of April, and Continue Two weeks.

On Monday the jury commissioners met in the arbitration room, at the court house, and drew the list of grand and traverse jurors for the April term of court. Court will convene on Monday, 27th of April, and continue for two weeks. The following is the list drawn:

GRAND JURORS.

R. W. Rumberger, Walker.
J. M. Hubler, Ferguson.
W. H. Denlinger, Philipsburg.
Jos. Shay, Howard twp.
Frank Burd, Haines.
Horace Winkleman, Walker.
Hard P. Harris, Bellefonte.
Wm. Bartley, Marion.
Wm. Gentzel, Penn.
John Gowland, Philipsburg.
Thos. Williams, Spring.
Henry Garbrick, Walker.
Geo. S. Keller, College.
Foster Sharer, Spring.
C. B. Sanford, Philipsburg.
Geo. Blackford, Bellefonte.
Adam Kerstetter, Penn.
Jas. Henderson, Benner.
Frank Musser, Spring.
Scott Bricker, Harris.
John Callahan, Rush.
Harry Jackson, Bellefonte.
Alvin Stover, Bellefonte.
Geo. F. Stevenson, Patton.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Jas. McClure, Bellefonte.
John Hoy, Jr., Walker.
Andrew Lytle, College.
T. V. Gray, Philipsburg.
W. M. Mellick, Philipsburg.
Goe. E. Lamb, Philipsburg.
Geo. H. Harmon, Bellefonte.
John Olewine, Bellefonte.
S. W. Karstetter, Bellefonte.
Wm. Horner, Potter.
Geo. Harpster, Worth.
H. S. Alexander, Potter.
Geo. W. Harter, Millheim.
Wm. Beckwith, Worth.
W. H. Mills, Bellefonte.
Jacob B. Hazel, Miles.
R. C. Gilliland, Snow Shoe.
H. K. Mattern, Huston.
James Ross, Jr., Harais.
Michael Stover, South Philipsburg.
Henry Whiteleather, Marion.
Wm. Hoy, Benner.
Peter Smith, Potter.
John Ripka, Potter.
G. W. Farnsler, Worth.
John W. Mersinger, Potter.
Jeremiah Zettle, Gregg.
Samuel Kreamer, Centre Hall.
Edward Allison, Potter.
Richard McCord, Rush.
Nelson Robb, Walker.
E J. Williams, Worth.
M. J. Barger, Gregg.
Burt Bilger, Spring.
H. O. Behm, Haines.
Samuel Beightol, Burnside.
Christ Decker, Walker.
Wm. Bilger, Spring.
Wm Baumgardner, Harris.
Levi Stump, Potter.
Samuel G. Slack, Potter.
Albert Beezer, Spring.
James McCullough, Milesburg.
R. B. Treaster, Potter.
Geo. Weaver, Gregg.
T. J. Myer, Philipsburg.
J. C. Condo, Gregg.
L. H. Musser, Patton.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WERK.

Jacob Holes, South Philipsburg.
Wm. Bailey, Ferguson.
Wilber Wagner, Worth.
Robert V. Miller, Bellefonte.
John Houser, College.
Ezra Harter, Gregg.
Geo. Harpster, Ferguson.
Jas. Lee, Gregg.
H. A. Acker, Haines.
Isaac Smith, South Philipsburg.
S. H. Diehl, Bellefonte.
Israel Zubler, Gregg.
Henry Woomer, Benner.
Henry Meeker, Burnside.
T. C. Weaver, Haines.
Jac. Dunkle, Haines.
H. C. Woodring, Worth.
T. G. W. Edmunds, Haines.
C. M. Parrish, Bellefonte.
Wm. Brachbill, Bellefonte.
Benner M. Wilson, Half Moon.
Geo. R. Decker, Millheim.
Clark Gramley, Miles.
Sam'l Cowher, Taylor.
T. S. Winslow, Liberty.
P. W. Burket, Half Moon.
Thos. Gleason, Snow Shoe.
John Waite, Miles.
S. B. Miller, Bellefonte.
John B. Shaw, Liberty.
D. S. Mechtly, Bellefonte.
M. G. Gray, Philipsburg.
Frank Knarr, Millheim.
Samuel Emerick, Union.
Wm. Lewis, Worth.
Monroe Armor, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.

Mr. Hornblower Says It Will Not Relieve the Country of Obligations.

William B. Hornblower, of New York, in an interview, removes the impression that war is at all likely to follow the action of this government in recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. Said Mr. Hornblower:

"The mere recognition of belligerent rights on the part of the Cubans would not involve us in any complication with Spain. It is a different thing from recognizing the independence of the Cubans.

"The recognition of belligerent rights is merely the declaration of our opinion that the insurgents have established a stable government, and are entitled to all the rights of war. This was what was done by Great Britain during our late war.

"Such a recognition, however, would not relieve the United States of its obligations toward Spain in the way of preventing the sending out of privateers or filibustering expeditions in aid of the insurgents from our ports. We established this proposition in the Alabama arbitration against Great Britain.

"Furthermore, such a recognition of a state of war between Spain and the insurgents in Cuba would give Spain the right to search our merchant vessels for goods contraband of war. This is the only respect in which our relations with Spain would be particularly altered by such recognition, as far as I can see."

KIND WORDS.

We notice that editor Fred. Kurtz, of the Centre Hall Reporter, wants to be county treasurer when the term of the present incumbent expires. His long and faithful services to the party certainly make him a deserving candidate.—Millheim Journal.

Hon. Fred Kurtz, editor of the Centre Hall Reporter, has announced himself as a candidate for County Treasurer. While we do not exactly look at the political side of life the same as Mr. Kurtz does, yet, we know of no democrat in the county who would make a better official than he. If it must be a democrat we truly hope the prize will go to Mr. Kurtz.—Bellefonte Daily News.

Mr. Kurtz is an excellent man for county treasurer and most deserving. The Democrats of Centre might go farther and fare worse.—Williamsport Grit.

Enclosed find $1,50 on the Reporter. I find many warm supporters here in your favor for treasurer. Your faithful service to the party and the great service you rendered in securing the building of our railroad, has not been forgotten.—J. S., Gregg twp.

(Thanks to our friends for their kind expressions.—ED.)

Not to be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. A. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Non-Breaking Mirrors.

A German genius fills a long felt want by providing mirrors which will not break. He simply employs celluloid where glass was heretofore used. A perfectly transparent, well polished celluloid plate receives a quicksilver backing like that of a glass mirror. This backing is in turn protected by another celluloid plate which also mirrors so that practically a double mirror is furnished, lighter, cheaper and more lasting than glass.

It May Do As Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

—Place your ad. in the Reporter for good results.

THE NEWS.

Nearly 1,500 claims have been filed with the receiver of the United States Land Office in Des Moines, Ind., for lands in O'Brien and Dickinson counties forfeited by the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad under decisions of the United States courts.——Juan P. Vertuga, a Spanish merchant, has been arrested at Ibarra, a mountain town of Guanajuato, Mex., on the charge of committing a bank robbery in Spain ten years ago. He is alleged to have stolen $40,000 and fled the country.——At China Springs, Tex. Julen Evans and Henry Wilson, farmers who had long nursed a feud, fought with Winchesters. Both received wounds resulting in death.——The Peruvian government ordered the preparation of a resolution providing for the registration of Protestant marriages.——Edward Peters killed Flora Larbig and himself in Chicago.——The success of the uniformity agreement in the Pittsburg coal district is assured. At the second day's session of the railroad shippers over forty operators, representing seventy per cent. of the entire tonnage, affixed their signatures to the agreement.——By the overturning of a sleigh off a canal bridge near Syracuse, N. Y., Charles Gordon was fatally hurt, and his daughter, Mrs Leroy Stevens, and several others seriously injured.——The Virginia legislative investigating committee recommended a reorganization of the Staunton Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

Michael Thomas, of Alexandria, Va., murdered his wife by crushing in her head with an ax, and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat.——Dr. Edward A. Dill, a dentist, of St. Louis, shot and killed his assistant, J. J. Seaman, who, just before he received his death wound, shot and, it is supposed, fatally wounded Dr. Dill.——Rudolph Spreckels, youngest son of Claus Spreckels, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu to answer the charges of treason against the Hawaiian government, made by President Dole.——Timothy Parmlee, aged seventy-six years, was found murdered in his home, at Cobalt, near Middletown, Ct., and it is supposed that the crime was committed by thieves.——The whole of the business part of the town of Florence, S. C., was burned. Loss $100,000. George Williams, a printer, perished in the fire.——Laura Childs, aged seventeen years, was killed and three others were hurt in Steelton, N. J., by a freight train striking their carriage.——Howard Garrison accidentally shot himself fatally while gunning near Bridgeton, N. J.——Six persons awaiting trial for burglary and similar offenses escaped from jail at South Bend, Ind. They are Bert and Will Anderson, Thomas Clark, John Hempenstall, William Cahill and Thomas McHenry.——Fire in the Detroit White Lead Works caused a loss of between $50,000 and $75,000; insurance $64,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a pipe, the oil from which was ignited by a gas jet.——West, Johnson & Co., of Richmond, failed; liabilities, $10,000.——Rev. Ferdinand Bergmeyer was fatally shot at Santa Barbara, California, by Bernard Krusemeyer. It is thought the latter is crazy.

Cashier Adair and T. M. Goodwin were shot and seriously wounded by bank robbers in the Merchants and Planters' Bank at Warren, Ark. The cashier returned the fire and it is thought that one of robbers was wounded, though they made their escape.——A section of the draw span 180 feet long of the government bridge across the Mississippi River collapsed. A Swede laborer was the only person injured.——A young couple rode twelve miles on one horse and walked ten more, to Huntington, W. Va., to get married.——Lieutenant Ross accused Captain Munger, of the revenue cutter Carwin, of drunkenness.——M. G. Ritchie, a vineyardist of Nape county, California, paid $5,000 for two worthless gold bricks.——M. F. Grissett, a notorious desperado, was killed in Bristol, Florida, by W. R. Flowers and Henry Caivin.——The University of Indianapolis was organized by the amalgamation of various existing institutions in that city.——A. W. Patterson killed his wife and then himself in Madison, Wisconsin.——Orders were received for holding the G. A. R. encampment in St. Paul.——The British steamer Adra, Captain Cox, which sailed from Philadelphia for Novorossisk, Russia, carried nearly $250,000 worth of locomotive materials, agricultural implements and other machinery. Materials for twenty locomotives have been landed in Russia, and still another vessel has been chartered to take a cargo of like material to that country.——The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad was sold in Akron, O., by Master Commissioner John Tod for $10,000,000.

The National Buttermakers and Cheesemakers' Association began a six days' session in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. From 1,000 to 1,800 are in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada.——At Chilesburg, Ky., Henry Benton was shot and killed by Bob Toomey, both colored. The row grew out of the loss of a collar button two years ago. Toomey surrendered himself to the authorities.——President Peter Deyo, of the Douglas County Bank, in West Superior, Wis., decided to waive the preliminary examination on the charge of receiving deposits knowing his bank to be insolvent, and was bound over for trial in the Superior Court.——The West Virginia University will ask Congress to provide for the establishment of stations for instruction in mining and engineering, in connection with the colleges in mining states.——Lottie Dustry, aged twenty years, attacked her stepfather, William Dustry, with a carving knife, at their home in Huntington, W. Va.——The Rev. Joseph V. Johnson, D. D., bishop-elect of the Los Angeles (California) diocese was consecrated as a bishop of the Episcopal Church, in Christ Church, Detroit.——Virgil Morrisette, in Sardis, Ala., killed Andrew Wilkins for dancing with Morrisette's wife after he had been forbidden to do so.——The remains of ex-Congressman Harter were buried in Mansfield, O.

FIRE AT JOHANNESBURG.

A Loss of $375,000 Is Entailed By Flames' Ravages.

A fire at Johannesburg has caused damage amounting to $375,000, to dry-goods and other stores, warehouses, etc.

Mr. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, said in the House of Commons that the British government had not received recent proposals from any government involving the evacuation of Egypt.

SEVEN PERISH.

Terrible Tragedy on Charles Street, Baltimore.

SMOKE'S DEADLY WORK.

The Awful Fate that Overtook Jeweler James R. Armiger and Members of His Household—An Overheated Furnace.

One of the most terrible calamities in the history of Baltimore happened Sunday morning, when seven lives were lost by suffocation in the household of Mr. James R. Armiger, No. 1805 North Charles street.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The cause of this awful calamity was an overheated furnace in the cellar, that set fire to a wooden partition, and filled the house so rapidly with smoke that the inmates were overcome, and were suffocated before they could escape. The loss of so many lives and of such well-known people was a great shock to the community, and hundreds of persons were attracted to the scene during the day.

It was just 8:15 o'clock when the fire was discovered, and in less than ten minutes seven lives had been ushered into eternity. With the exception of Mr. Manuel, all of the unfortunate people were in their beds, or in the act of dressing, when the fire broke out, and the smoke poured in upon them in such volume and with such rapidity that they were unable to escape from the death trap. In the cellar of the house is a large furnace, and Louis Whitney, the colored man, built a fire in it. While Whitney was making the fire the two colored women—Lucy Toliver and Rosa Jones—were preparing breakfast in the kitchen and dining-room. About half an hour after the fire had been made in the furnace Rosa Jones, who was in the kitchen, saw a bright light in the cellar, and ran to the door that leads into the cellar, and pulled it open. A sheet of flame and a cloud of smoke burst in upon her, and she made her escape by running out into the yard. The alarm she gave attracted the attention of Lucy Toliver, and she escaped from the dining-room by means of a window.

All this time the family was totally unconscious of the fire. Leading from the cellar to the top of the house is a staircase. Back of it is another staircase separated by a slight plaster and lath partition. Opposite the staircase across the hall from the first floor to the top is a skylight shaft and ventilator, all three of which made a perfect draft for the fire. The house is four stories in height, and is owned by the A. S. Abell estate. The front of it is of white granite, and it is quite a pretentious dwelling house. Mr. Armiger and his family had occupied it about eight years. In the front room of the second floor slept Mr. and Mrs. Armiger. The rear room on the same floor was occupied by Misses Virginia and Ellenora Armiger. The front room on the third floor was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Riley, and in the room adjoining slept their two children. The rear room on the same floor was occupied by Mrs. Chamblin and her little son, and the front floor was occupied by Mr. Manuel, of New York, who was on a visit to Mr. Armiger, and had been at the house several days.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Fifteen Days Given the Insurgents in Which to Surrender.

The following is a synopsis of the important and long anticipated proclamation of Captain-general Weyler to the insurgents of the Island of Cuba.

The captain-general proclaims that he allows the rebels in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana fifteen days from the date of the proclamation in which to surrender to the authorities. Those who do so will not be subjected to molestations. But the small bands of insurgents in those provinces which do not surrender within the given period will, at the expiration of that period, be treated as bandits.

The property will be confiscated of all persons who have joined the rebels in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago. The property of those who have openly aided the rebels in their raids will also be confiscated.

The towns in the western part of the island are authorized to organize corps of guerillas, and all office holders on leave of absence will be relieved if, after eighty days from the date of the proclamation, they have not returned to their posts.

Petroleum and other inflammable articles, after the date of the proclamation, can no longer be sold in the small ungarrisoned towns.

Admiral Navarro has returned to Havana from a cruise of inspection along the coast, during which the gunboat Alerta bombard the insurgents at Cabanas and at Bahia Honda, two ports in the province of Pinar del Rio, which were recently attacked by the enemy.

Jose Betancourt, the insurgent leader, who was recently captured by the Spaniards, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

OUR COTTON FOR RUSSIA.

A Moscow Manufacturer Buying Raw Material for His Mills.

V. Candimer Kaponsters, of Moscow, Russia, who is interested in cotton milling in Russia, was in St. Louis, negotiating with cotton dealers for the purchase of raw material.

"We have been buying Egyptian cotton, but the prices have increased so much that it led us to speculate in this country," said he. "I have just completed a tour of the cotton States, and am greatly pleased with the result. I find the quality much better than I expected and prices are satisfactory. There is some disposition among Russian capitalists to ship the raw material and erect their own cotton compresses. I was delegated by the Cotton Exchange at Moscow to make a thorough examination of cotton compresses used in this country with the idea of duplicating them in Russia. I am now on my way back to Russia, and shall report the result of my trip."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, the sixth of the thirteen general appropriation bills, and sent it to the senate. It was thought that an aye and nay vote would be had on the Linton sectarian school amendment, but the demand was not made. The House also passed, without debate, the Dingely bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to take and kill the Alaskan seal herd if a modus vivendi could not be concluded for the protection of the seals pending negotiations for permanent protection to the herds with the countries interested. The Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case from the fifth Missouri district occupied the remainder of the session.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—The Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case from the Kansas City (Mo.) district occupied the attention of the House. The contestee, Mr. Tarsney, spoke in his own behalf, and two republicans, Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Parker, of New Jersey, opposed the report of the majority of the committee to seat the contestant. The Senate amendments to the House bill to extend the time in which the government under the act of 1891 can bring suits to annul patents to lands in railroad and wagon grants were agreed to. One of the Senate amendments reduces the extension from five to one year.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—After a long debate the House decided in favor of the republican contestant in the Van Horn-Tarsney election case. The vote by which the democrat lost his seat was 112 to 164. Eighteen republicans joined with the democrats in opposition to the majority. The strong resolutions prepared by the foreign affairs committee for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents had been presented earlier in the day amid a scene of great enthusiasm, and just before the House adjourned Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for their immediate consideration, but Mr. Boutelle called an emphatic halt by an objection. He declared that the passage of the resolutions might precipitate war with spain.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The whole day in the House was spent in the consideration of the legislative appropriat on bill, and considerable progress was made. An agreement was reached whereby the bill to change the compensation of United States attorneys and marshals from the fee to the salary system is to be offered as an amendment to this bill.

SENATE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—A storm broke over the Senate and arrayed Mr. Teller, of Colorado, in a wordy war against his party associates, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The controversy arose unexpectedly on the motion of Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill. The motion was defeated—yeas 22, nays 23. The Republicans voting in the negative were Cannon, of Utah; Carter and Mantle, of Montana; Dubois, of Idaho, and Teller, of Colorado. Mr. Morrill declared that he accepted the vote as defeating the tariff bill. It showed, he said, that the Republican Senators did not have a majority in the Senate, and he would not again bring the subject before that body. The Cuban resolutions occupied the latter part of the session, and debate was in progress when the Senate adjourned.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.—The tariff crisis in the Senate was marked by impetuous debate and personal colloquy. The speech of Senator Carter, of Montana, one of the five republican Senators who voted against proceeding with the tariff bill, was the main formal event of the day. The Senator used very plain words in denouncing what he termed the movement to drive him and his silver associates out of the republican party. Reference to Mr. Teller's part in framing the platform brought him to his feet with an explanation of what had been intended and a fiery denunciation of the bimetallism of Mr. Sherman.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—A stirring speech by Mr. Vest in behalf of Cuba was the event in the Senate. The Senate had agreed that the final vote on the Cuban resolution would be taken at 4 P. M., and the debate was proceeding when Mr. Vest was aroused to one of the bursts of eloquence with which he at times electrifies the Senate. The debate will be closed by Mr. Sherman. It is considered certain that favorable action will be taken on one of the several resolutions. The army appropriation bill, carrying about $23,000,000, was passed during the day.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—By the overwhelming vote of sixty-four to six the Senate adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The voting began at 4 o'clock, according to agreement. It was simplified by the withdrawal of conflicting amendments, so that only three votes were necessary. They first disposed of the resolution of Mr. White, of California, limiting the action of Congress to a request on the President to grant belligerency. This was tabled—57-12. The amendment of Mr. Allen, directing the President to recognize the Cuban republic as independent met like defeat 52-17.

CUBA RECOGNIZED.

U. S. Senate Declares in Favor of the Insurgents.

By the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6 the Senate adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by the force of arms, by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The vote on the committee and the Cameron resolutions resulted, 64 yeas to 6 nays. The Senators who voted in the negative were Caffery, Chilton, George, Hale, Morrill and Wetmore.

The announcement of the result was greeted with great applause in the galleries.

The final vote on the adoption of the resolutions were as follows: Yeas, 57; nays, 12. The negative votes were those of Bate, Caffery, George, Hale, Hill, Morrill, Perkins Roach, Smith, Vilas, Wetmore and White.

TALK OF NEW BOND ISSUE.

The Falling Reserve Points to the Need of More Gold.

Mr. Carlisle has been disappointed over the fact that the Treasury gold is so low, notwithstanding the hundred million issue of bonds. Every day a considerable amount of gold is taken from the Treasury by the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes.

The gold reserve is now about $108,000,000, and at the rate gold is withdrawn it will not be more than a few weeks before the reserve begins to drop again below a hundred million mark, notwithstanding the payments yet to be made for bonds. Under these circumstances another bond issue in the not distant future is almost certain.

BANK ROBBERS.

Futile Efforts to Loot Two Western Institutions.

ONE CASHIER SHOT DEAD.

When Three Bandits Entered the Merchant's Bank at Warren, Ark., Cashier Adair Opened Fire and Drove Them Off.

A daring, but unsuccessful, attempt was made to rob the Merchants and Planters' Bank, of Warren, Ark. About 3.30 o'clock, P. M., men entered the bank, and two of them went behind the inclosure where Mr. Adair, the cashier, was seated in conversation with Messrs. T. M. Goodwin and D. W. Sutton. Their first salutation was: "Hold up your hands!" Mr. Adair sprang for his pistol, when the men commenced shooting, and Mr. Goodwin received what will likely prove a mortal wound, and Mr. Adair was shot through the shoulder. He returned the fire, and evidently wounded one of the men, as when he rode off he was seen to be bleeding. The firing of the pistols startled the citizens, who came running from all directions, and the robbers were forced to retire without accomplishing their object. As they rode out of town they kept up a fusilade of shots, and went out northwest of town.

The plans were well laid, and no doubt the bank would have been looted, but from the promptness of Mr. Adair with his pistol. Mr. Adair's wound was a very painful one, but not necessarily dangerous. In order to make their escape more effective, it is thought the outlaws had a confederate to tamper with the telegraph wires, and thus cut off telegraph communication.

Several citizens had narrow escapes from the flying bullets, and the interior of the bank is perforated with bullet holes. A full description of the men has been telegraphed to all accessible points, and a strong armed force is in close pursuit of them.

CASHIER DORSEY SHOT DEAD.

Two robbers entered the City National Bank, of Wichita Falls, Tex., at 2.45 o'clock p. m., and demanded money of Cashier Dorsey, who resisted them. Shooting began, resulting in the death of Cashier Frank Dorsey and the wounding of Bookkeeper P. P. Langford. Langford's wounds are not serious, being light flesh wounds.

The robbers secured only a few hundred dollars in silver. They then mounted their horses and made a run for their lives. By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves, and a small battle took place. The horse from one of the robbers was shot from under him, and it is believed the robber was wounded. He mounted behind his partner, and about one mile from town met a farmer in a buggy. They took his horse and made a brake for the hills.

In the meantime the citizens had secured horses, and at last reports they were within a quarter of a mile of the robbers, with good prospects of overtaking them. It is believed a hanging bee will take place if they are caught. A reward of $1,000 is offered by the Panhandle and City National Banks for their capture dead or alive.

Foster Crawford, one of the robbers, who killed Cashier Dorsey, is said to be a noted desperado. It is also reported that one of the famous Christian gang was the other man.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH DEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of Madison, Wis., Committed Suicide Together.

A terrible tragedy, resulting from the fatal shooting of Mrs. A. W. Patterson by her husband and his death at his own hand, immediately afterward occurred at midnight at their home in Madison, Wis. Whether it was not practically a double suicide is a question. A letter ostensibly by both parents left for the children says husband and wife had premeditated suicide for some time, and resolved to die together.

This declaration, however, is opposed by the fact that when found the wife, who had retired, was in her robe, had one arm thrown across her face as if to shield it, and a bullet in the arm, while the husband was full dressed. Both, with other members of the family, had attended revival services being held in Madison by B. Fay Mills during the evening, and had gone to their room apparently in the best of spirits.

The family came from Algona, Iowa, where Patterson was a merchant, retiring on account of poor health. They came to Madison to educate their children at the State University, which Patterson formerly attended. No other motive than insanity on the part of the husband or intended suicide on the part of both can be assigned for the deed.

WORK AND WORKERS.

About 3000 persons attended a mass meeting in Chicago, in support of the strike of the garment makers.

Five thousand members of the Garment Workers' Union in Baltimore are on strike for the recognition of organized labor.

The Cincinnati clothing cutters and trimmers struck to compel a recognition by the employers of their right to organize.

The trainmen on the North Alabama Railway struck for shorter hours and for a time the freight traffic of the road was tied up. The company acceded to the demands of the men.

A general strike of lithographic artists, ordered by the "National Lithographic Artists' and Engravers' Insurance and Protective Association of the United States and Canada," began in New York city. The strike, which is said to be mainly for recognition of the Association, involves about 500 men and 25 firms.

The King of Benin on the west coast of Africa still practices horrible barbarities. It is his custom to kill yearly a large number of slaves to celebrate the anniversary of his father's death, while young women are crucified in times of drought or too much rain in order to propitiate the gods.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Frederick Reinhart, a Mahanoy Valley meat merchant, lost his life as the result of a runaway accident. While he was returning to his home in the country his horses became unmanageable near the summit of Big Mountain, and dashed down the steep roadway at breakneck speed. When opposite the Henry Clay colliery stable the horses could not make the sharp turn in the road and fell to the ground, Reinhart being hurled from the vehicle and dashed against a post with such force that his head was crushed beyond all recognition. The injured man was placed in an ambulance and taken to town, but he died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

Michael Duck, a Hungarian lad of 7 years, went on the ice on the Manatawny Creek near his parents' residence at Pottstown to skate. The ice broke under his weight and he was drowned. His sister, aged 9 years, barely escaped in her effort to rescue him.

Patrick Breslin and Peter Powers, two linemen were seriously injured in Wilkes-Barre, the latter by saving the life of Breslin. Breslin was up a thirty-foot pole when his spur slipped and he fell. His cry of terror attracted Powers, who was near the pole. He ran to it and placing himself under Breslin broke his fall sufficiently to save his life, but Breslin's spur struck him in the eye and he was badly injured. Both men will recover.

A bold robbery was committed in Belle Vernon by two armed men who rode into town, rifled E. M. Kyle's store and picked the lock on the front door. While one stood guard outside, the other broke open the money drawers and got the contents. He then tried to blow open the safe, but was unsuccessful. The report of the blast awoke Mr. Kyle, who sleeps above the store. As soon as he appeared at the window the burglars began shooting at him, and he also opened fire on them. They fled, taking with them all the money in the drawers and some valuable goods.

Thomas Henderson, a young man, of Bethany, was crushed beneath a load of lumber while descending a steep hill with his team, causing instant death.

The barn on the premises of Mrs. Annie Sheetz, and occupied by Ellsworth Spohn, at Unionville, five miles from Pottstown, was burned to the ground with the crops and farming machinery. Loss about $2000, well covered by insurance. It is believed to have been fired by tramps.

The movement for a paid fire department for Hazleton has taken definite shape in Councils. Both branches have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor, the City Solicitor and City Engineer to draft an ordinance authorizing the establishment of a paid system.

One of the boldest robberies ever committed in that neighborhood took place at Oak's Station, in Montgomery County, about three miles east of Phoenixville, when the house of Dr. W. C. Gumbs, a well-known physician, was robbed of a large amount of jewelry, money, clothing, etc. The robbery took place about 8 o'clock. While the family were at dinner three men entered the house and ransacked the bedrooms before it was known that they were at work. The value of the booty cannot be ascertained at present, but it will amount to several hundred dollars. There is but little clue to the robbers.

Asher, the 6-year old son of Charles Barnes, and Kline, the 9-year old son of Tilghman F. Frederick, both sons of prominent citizens of Catasauqua, have disappeared and it is believed that they have been drowned. The lads were last seen at about 6 o'clock in the evening. After they were missed almost the entire town were aroused and helped to search for the boys. The old-fashioned way of "beiling" was resorted to, electric lights were strung along the canal and search made for their bodies. Young Frederick's hat was found fast in the ice in the canal.

The Centralia Colliery, near Ashland, was the scene of a terrific boiler explosion. People residing in the vicinity were thrown from their beds by the shock. It was subsequently learned that two of a nest of eight boilers at the Centralia Colliery, now owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, had exploded, demolishing the boiler house and instantly killing Michael Rubeck and fatally injuring Anthony Zornski.

A resident of Scranton has invented a machine for setting and distributing type which he claims will revolutionize the setting of type, especially in small offices, where there would be no saving in the use of Linotype or the other machines now in use. The inventor claims that his type setting machine will not be more than twice as large as a typewriter and that the distributing machine will not be a great deal larger than the typesetter. Both are operated on the typewriter principle, and the inventor says they can be manufactured cheap enough to allow the two machines to be sold for $600.

Hollidaysburg Councils passed an ordinance authorizing an increase of the municipal indebtness in the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of establishing a city electric light plant, providing the voters agree to such an increase. Saturday, March 28, was fixed as the date for holding a special election to ratify this action of Council.

A man supposed to be a tramp, giving his name as James McHenry, of Camden, N. J., was thrown from a freight train at the Washington street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Bristol. He fell beneath the car and the wheels crushed both feet so that they will have to be amputated at the ankle joint. Dr. Albert Groom bandaged the wounds and he was taken to the University in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edward King, the wife of a well-known farmer of East Fallowfield Township, was attacked by a mad dog and made an exceedingly narrow escape. The brute tore her clothing from her body, but was bitten off before lacerating the flesh. He then passed through the borough of Coatesville and out into West Cain Township, but was finally run down by a number of farmers at Sandy Hill and killed. So far as is known twenty dogs in the track of the rabid canine were bitten, thirteen of which were put to death after exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia. It is not known as yet whether or not any stock was bitten. The Borough Council of Coatesville immediately afterward ordered all the dogs in town muzzled.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Engineer Buck was killed and his fireman badly injured by the engine overturning, while pushing a snow plow in the heavy drift near Rockport, New York.

Louisa Rose, aged 8, and her sisters Hannah, aged 6, and Mary, 16 months old, were fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp at their home in Canton, Baltimore, Md.

A still at the Whiting, Indiana, oil refinery exploded, injuring a score of workmen and doing great damage to surrounding property. "The shock was felt at a distance of 25 miles."

Major C. W. McClammy, of Scott's Hill, Pender county, North Carolina, was instantly killed by the bursting of the boiler of an engine on his plantation. The negro fireman, Alfred Spellman, was also killed.

Jesse Tracey, 55 years old, and his son, Jesse, Jr., 24 years old, were killed by grasping a live wire, which they found in a garden near their home in Thornton, Rhode Island. The wire was an old telephone wire that had broken down and was crossed with an electric light wire.

A west-bound Lake Shore freight train broke in two twelve miles east of Waterloo, Indiana, and the two sections collided. Ten cars of coal oil ignited and the flames spread rapidly, doing great damage in destroying surrounding property. All traffic was suspended for hours.

The Ward line steamer Niagara, at New York, from Cuba, via Nassau, reported that one of the passengers, A. Ladenburg, aged 37, a New York banker, was missed from the ship, and no trace of him could be found. It was surmised that he fell overboard during the night. Mr. Ladenburg was in ill-health, and very much depressed.

The Mallory Line Steamer Lampasas, which arrived in New York from Galveston, brought in Captain S. R. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, Mate D. B. Campbell, Cook J. Luirose and four seamen of the schooner Herman B. Ogden, who were picked up from two small boats off Cape Lookout. The schooner, which was coal-laden, from Lambert's point for Charleston, struck a shoal and afterwards sank in 16 fathoms of water.

THE BAYARD CENSURE.

Text of the Resolution Agreed on by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Chairman Hitt, of the committee on foreign affairs, reported to the House the preamble and resolutions agreed on by the committee censuring Ambassador Bayard for portions of speeches he delivered at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England.

Accompanying the preamble and resolutions is a brief report that sets forth that Mr. Bayard did make the speeches containing the features alleged to be objectionable, and saying that no action had been taken by the government thereon. The preamble contains the extracts of the speeches which brought forth the resolutions on the subject in the House, and they are followed by the following resolution, recommended by the committee:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, in publicly using the language above quoted has committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, which should make him the representative of the whole country and not of any political party. Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while Secretary of State, enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he offends a great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection. In the other he offends all his countrymen who believe that Americans are capable of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representatives of the American people and in their name we condemn and censure said utterances of Thomas F. Bayard.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives, public speeches by our diplomatic or consular officers abroad which display partisanship or which condemn any political party or party policy or organization of citizens in the United States are in dereliction of the duty of such officers impair their usefulness as public servants, and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mme Adelina Patti "detests great joints, affects dainty French dishes, and her wines are the finest France can produce. I don't suppose," writes one who knows, "she ever tasted sherry or port wine in her life, but in the matter of Sauternes, Clarets, Burgundies and Champagnes, her cellar is unique."

Mr. Thomas Caperton Davis, of Waco, Ky., has for three years read the Bible through three times annually, from Genesis to Revelations. On Sunday last, February 16, Mr. Davis completed his first reading of the entire Bible this year, only forty-five days being occupied in the task. Mr Davis is 75 years of age.

Lord Salisbury will be Minister-in-Attendance on Queen Victoria when she goes to Cimez, France. It is now unlikely that the Prime Minister will spend his week-ends during the Parliamentary session at Walmer Castle, and the castle will take the place of the Chalet Cecil at Dieppe, and nothing more. Lord Salisbury is to stay at his own house, La Bastide, while in attendance on her Majesty.

M. Ricard, the French Minister of Justice, is quite a gourmet, and some time ago bought two haunches of kangaroo at a shop where frozen meats from Australia are sold. He had them served up "a la sauce poivade." His guests, who were curious to try this "plate exotique," found it anything but suited to their taste. The kangaroo had a most peculiar flavor, and on investigation it was discovered that the haunches had been cooked in lamp oil instead of olive oil.

Benjamin D. Silliman becomes Yale's oldest living graduate by the death of Charles L. Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Silliman was born in 1805 and graduated in the class of 1824. He is a Yale man not only by graduation, but also by ties of blood; for all of his uncles, on both sides of the family, and both of his grandfathers were graduates of Yale. Mr. Silliman has always followed the affairs of Yale very closely, and for many years he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island.

MEMORIES.

As a perfume doth remain
In the folds where it hath lain,
So the thought of you remaining
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.

Other thoughts may come and go,
Other moments I may know,
That shall waft me, in their going,
As a breath blown to and fro.
Fragrant memories, fragrant memories,
Come and go.

Only thoughts of you remain
In my heart where they have lain,
Perfumed throughts remaining,
A hid sweetness in my brain.
Others leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.

—Globe-Democrat.

IN A TEACUP.

Never was the soubrette of a farce or comedy livelier, wittier or more provoking than Julie Marau, and quite the opposite of her mistress, Madame Blainvail, who, in silent melancholy and somber black, observed with strict decorum the first months of her widowhood.

One bright spring morning in the month of May, Julie found herself standing in the center of Madame Blainvail's charming boudoir. In one hand she held an open note, and in the other a brush, which, with idle carelessness, she swung to and fro. The bit of tinted paper which so occupied her attention was neither more nor less than a love letter, a declaration of a most tender and absorbing passion, and this was the tenth time Julie had perused its contents, well pleased with the gush of sentiment and flow of soul. As she read the words so closely penned, she mechanically waved the feather brush to and fro, little dreaming of danger to her surroundings, and was suddenly awakened from her dream of bliss by hearing a crash as of a heavy fall and break, and, turning, she saw that she had accomplished the destruction of a valuable china cup, and with an aspect by no means the most smiling she contemplated the wreck her carelessness had brought about.

"What will madam say to me for having broken her Sevres cup?" she questioned doubtfully. "To make the matter worse it was given to her by her dead husband. I will certainly be well scolded and perhaps discharged. What if I charge some one else with having broken the bit of china I would then escape a volley of words and a storm of frowns," added the girl quickly.

"I have an idea," she exclaimed, and, with these words, she ran hastily from the room and returned in a few moments with a stone, with which she proceeded to break a pane of glass in the casement. Having done so, she laid the stone among the fragments of china. That this accident had occurred through an outside source it was Julie's intention to imply; but, as windows are not broken for nothing, it was necessary to give a reason for the act, in order to prevent Madam Blainvail from suspecting the ruse.

"Here is the very thing," said the girl, as she took from her pocket the note which had been in part the cause of the accident. "There are no names mentioned, and it will answer perfectly."

Julie knew the contents by heart, and could therefore well afford the sacrifice. Quickly was the epistle wrapped around the stone, the entire arrangement promising great success. A half hour elapsed and Madam Blainvail entered the room. She was, as usual, sad and depressed, and clad in the deepest weeds, which enhanced the elegance of her figure, and rendered by contrast all the more fair the ivory whiteness of her skin. The widow at once perceived the shattered cup, and soon the anger she felt at the loss of this frail relic of the past gave way to indignation on reading the billet doux.

"Is it possible," she murmured, "that people dare intrude thus upon my affliction—dare write me such effusions? I can scarcely believe that it is for me, and yet it must be intended for the, since I find it upon the floor of my boudoir."

That which most offended Madam Blainvail was the impertinence of the style—the freedom of expression. Had it been written in accordance with conventional rules, it would have produced less effect.

"At any cost I will discover the name of the man who has dared thus to address me in such language," she said, after a moment's thought. "It must be from one of my neighbors."

The window through which Madam Blainvail imagined the missive had been thrown opened upon the garden. Opposite was a large and elegant house, with the inhabitants of which the lady was personally unacquainted. For the first time she examined with curiosity the building, and subsequently made inquiry. On the ground floor an English lady with her two daughters lived in perfect retirement. On the first story an old general resided, who had long relinquished military life. Above, an honest family, consisting of a father, mother and seven children. The third floor was to rent. Madam Blainvail had never looked at the fourth story. She did so now, and perceived a young man standing at one of the windows. His eyes were raised to heaven in thought. His face was expressive and attractive. On inquiry, Madam Blainvail found that he was a poet by the name of Adalbert. For a length of time the young man stood in mute reflection, and then, without turning his eyes toward the widow, left the window.

"It is strange," thought Madam Blainvail, for the instant forgetting her annoyance, "and it must be that man; it can be no other."

Having attained the ninth month of her widowhood, the moment was propitious for a new fancy—not that Madam Blainvail did not mourn, but her heart was softened by affliction and naturally yearned for sympathy, and recognized one corner at least in which consolation would be received. Under such circumstances the first applicant is most successful, if he but knows how to profit by his advantages.

Chance favored Adalbert, and served him as a passport. Even the insolence of the letter was a problem which excited curiosity and awakened interest. Had an ordinary admirer arrivel by the beaten track, Madam Blainvail would have scorned his addresses—would have turned a deaf ear—but one who made his declaration through the violence of breaking window panes and costly china merited consideration; moreover, there could be no doubt as to the author, and there existed a singular and forcible contrast between the refinement of the young man's appearance and the cavalier style of the letter. Still the whole affair appeared odd in the extreme, for why should a man write thus who had never cast even a furtive glance in her direction.

The more she though of the matter the more deeply interested she became; and Julie, much amused, watched in silence the result of her silly scheme.

Again Adalbert returned to the window, and this time his eyes were turned toward terrestrial objects. As he glanced in the direction of the Hotel Blainvail he perceived the widow, and, charmed by her beauty and grace, deemed her an object worthy of his muse.

"The distance is great between us," thought the poet. "I must lessen it."

As we have said, it was spring. Madam Blainvail had drawn her piano near the open window, and every morning was devoted to the practice of her music. Each time she entered her boudoir she glanced around for another broken cup; but Julie was prudent, and the accident was not repeated. This state of affairs continued for about ten days. Suddenly Madam Blainvail was compelled to leave Paris, her health be-threatened. The physician induced her at once to hasten to Baden, in order to drink the mineral waters, so excellent for the recovery of health and spirits.

The widow, unable to frame an objection to the suggestion, although unwillingly, nevertheless, yielded, and accompanied by her uncle, started for the springs.

On the day of the departure of Madam Blainvail, Adalbert received an unexpected visit. The visitor was a man of not particularly prepossessing appearance.

"If I am not mistaken, monsieur," he said, "you are a poet."

"It is a name and fame for which I strive," responded Adalbert.

"I know of your talent, and esteem it," continued the stranger, "and as a proof have come to order some of your verses. You will not be surprised when I tell you that I am an editor. I wished to publish an album for the New Year, an album entitled "Baden and Its Environs."

"Did you say Baden?" inquired Adalbert.

"Yes, Baden. It will be filled with illustrations of this department; a fine artist has charge. Will you, my dear fellow, undertake the poetical matter? If you accept you will be obliged to commence without delay, as there is no time to lose. An advance payment of two thousand francs will be paid you. Come, what is your answer?"

"That I accept," responded Adalbert.

"And you will go to Baden?"

"Without delay."

Hasty preparations were made for his departure, and soon the young Frenchman had left the gay city far behind him.

Adalberf was much surprised at this streak of good fortune. He could not imagine how his talent, which was scarcely above mediocrity, could have obtained for him this fine offer. He little dreamed his success and renown sprang from the simple breaking of a china cup. The opportunity was favorable for a literary debut. The book, he knew, would be sumptuously bound and exquisitely illustrated; and, with a thrill of ambition and high resolve, the writer determined to spread his wings and vowed to realize renown.

Monsieur Adalbert reached Baden and devoted himself to such research as his task required. The environs were visited and explored, and not a single spot of interest was forgotten.

Madam Blainvail had heard his name mentioned among those of the other guests who had arrived. One evening at a ball given in the hotel, she perceived Adalbert standing in the midst of a group of young men. On leaving the party he passed the spot where she was seated, without appearing to observe her, and then disappeared like a shadow. They met again and again, each time with growing interest on the part of the lady, who seemed to be entirely unobserved by the poet.

After an absence of six months Adalbert returned to Paris, his labor completed. Full of hope and bright expectation, he assembled his friends and a few of his old companions in misery—those, in fact, in whom he entertained confidence—and confided his bright prospects. He read his work, and was warmly applauded. Rejoicing in their praise, he sought the editor, and was astonished that he did not appear to recognize him.

"I have brought you my manuscript," said Adalbert, in reply to his request respecting the nature of his misdon.

"Your manuscript! Ah, yes; but I am sorry to say business is dull; there is no demand for literature, and we are obliged to retrench our expesnes."

"I regret to hear this," responded Adalbert; "but I hope my poems will please you."

"Poems! What poems?"

"The poems you ordered, descriptive of Baden."

"There is some mistake. What, in the name of heaven, am I to do with poetry?"

"Do! Why, have you forgotten that you ordered me to write verses for the new album?"

"I! I ordered you to write verses?"

"You did."

"Certainly you must be the victim of some strange dream. Why, I only publish books on jurisprudence. What, then, in the name of all that is just, am I to do with poems?"

"I cannot be deceived," continued Adalbert. "Surely you are the man who gave me the two thousand francs in advance."

"Oh, yes; now that you mention that circumstance, I do recall the fact," said his listener, as though suddenly brought to recollection of the proceeding.

"I thought I was not mistaken," replied the poet.

"Oh, dear, no; the commission was given you last May."

"Yes, in May."

"You will excuse my momentary oblivion," continued the publisher, as he received the manuscript and immediately paid the sum due on receipt.

The volume was published shortly after, but without vignettes, and was wonderfully successful. Encouraged by this good fortune, Adalbert now dared to again turn his eyes toward the Hotel Blainvail, and to gaze fixedly upon the young and beautiful woman, so much the object of his thoughts, and who had long been the recipient of his most ardent love.

Madam Blainvail, who was now only in slight mourning, gave a ball to celebrate the marriage of a near relative. Through the kindness of a mutual friend, Henry Adalbert was invited, and, for the first time, the widow and her admirer spoke.

On seeing Madam Blainvail near, and observing her very aparent agitation when he addressed her, Henri was surprised and pleased, and soon his conversation warmed into a tender and passionate avowal of his ardent admiration.

Mathilde Blainvail listened to what seemed to her but the reiterated expression of all that had been written months before.

"At last he has told me in person," she thought, "and in listening to the words I am happy."

Encouraged by her smile, Adalbert spoke on, and she in no look or word chided the utterance of so much love, or even the stealing of a kiss. The simple exclamation of "Oh, Henri!" alone greeted the impulse.

To Adalbert this love was new; to Mathilde Blainvail it was an old story, for, in the letter she still treasured, she believed the heart of Adalbert had first found utterance, Adalbert, unconscious of the existence of said letter, looked with surprise upon the easy conquest of the woman.

"I must see to it," he thought. "May it not be imprudent to marry a widow who can so readily forget her dead spouse and seems to absorb with avidity an avowal which the sex are apt to receive coyly, even if that coyness be assumed?"

Having determined to solve all doubts, and loving while doubting, Adalbert requested permission to call on the following day. When he arrived Madam Blainvail was alone. Adalbert approached a small table, on which were placed some fragments of china, a stone, and a note tied with a blue ribbon. As he was about to extend his hand to examine a piece of the china, Madam Blainvail exclaimed: "Be careful, or you may break another cup."

"Another cup?" responded Henri in surprise. "I do not understand you."

"Perhaps not; but let me tell you that you did accomplish that result; before you are the pieces."

"The pieces! The pieces of what?"

"Why, of the cup, to be sure."

"I may appear exceedingly stupid," continued Adalbert; "but, at the same time, allow me to say I do not comprehend you."

"Can you recall a morning six months ago?"

"Yes, the one on which I first saw you."

"Well, and how about the letter?"

"Letter! What letter?"

"The letter you set me."

"I never sent you a letter."

"Not tied to a stone?"

"Tied to a stone? No, upon my honor."

"I will refresh your memory. Look at this stone and then at this letter, which was thrown by you through that window. I understand your unwillingness to acknowledge the authorship of the letter, which is by no means a creditable effusion; but I have long since pardoned the offense for the sake of the offender."

This explanation at once cleared all doubt in the mind of Adalbert, according the lovely widow a fresh charm in so much as her love had been his, even before he himself was aware of the fact.

Having gained by the error, and fearing to dispel the illusion and perhaps call forth a rival, Adalbert accepted the proffered pardon, and it was not until Mathilde Blainvail was the wife of the poet that she learned, through the confession of Julie Manau, that she had been deceived.—From the French

Gloucester's Fishing Fleet.

The Gloucester (Mass.) fishing fleet comprises a total of 435 vessels and boats above twenty tons burden, with a tonnage of 32,010 tons, a decrease of 18 vessels and 618 tons from last year. A large number of these vessels are engaged in the bank cod fishing, 50 sail in the fresh halibut season, while the remainder prosecute the mackerel, herring, Georges and the inshore fishing.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Great Staple.

It may be profitable to mass together here some facts about cotton which will give to manufacturers and general readers information concerning one of the greatest of the world's industries—an industry, in fact, which is in touch in one way or another with practically every human being who wears clothes.

The American cotton crop of 1894-95 was the largest ever produced, being 9,836,860 bales, as against 7,532,350 bales of the preceding season. The consumption of cotton (including that produced by other countries) was as follows, in the year ending September 30 last: Continental Europe, 5,096,000 bales; Great Britain, 4,080,000 bales; United States, 3,148,000 bales. Comparing the use of cotton in 1890-91 with that in 1850-51 we find that the consumption in the United States increased 675 per cent., while that of Europe increased but 360 per cent. We shall soon be the greatest cotton spinning, as we are already the greatest cotton-growing, country in the world.

In 1893-94 the United States exported 75 per cent. of the total European supply. But we are also importers of cotton. Last season we took 59,418 bales from Egypt, 24,000 bales from Peru and 210 bales from China. The Egyptian cotton, being the long staple, is used for spining soft yarns for hosiery. It is no better than our own Sea Island, but it is cheaper. The Peruvian cotton is coarse, and it is used only to mix with wool, which in some degree it resembles. This is the first importation of Chinese cotton since the war. The staple is coarse, harsh and weak. It goes into rough woolens and carpets.

India cotton is inferior even to our poor American cotton. The largest crop ever raised in that country was in 1890-91, and it amounted to 3,225,000 bales, of which 1,657,000 bales were exported. India sent to Europe last season only 462,000 bales. There has been a wonderful development of cotton manufacture in India under the stimulating influence of the protection afforded by silver demonetization. In 1863-64 India mills used only 23 per cent. of the domestic crop; in 1894-95 they used 54 per cent. The Indian consumption is increased from 550,000 bales in 1859-60 to 1,635,000 bales in 1873-74.

Mexico grows cotton. Her product is usually about 60,000 bales, all of which is spun at home, in addition to some 40,000 bales, more or less, imported from the United States. Of late years the Russian government has attempted with much success to encourage the cultivation of cotton in Asiatic Russia, where the annual crop of cotton is now about 300,000 bales. Cotton is grown also in Japan, Turkey, Persia and Greece. The product of the world was distributed in about this fashion in 1893-94:

	Bales Produced.
Europe	60,000
United States	8,925,000
Egypt	1,220,000
India	3,000,000
Turkestan, etc.	300,000
Brazil	300,000
China and Corea	1,000,000
Peru and West Indies	30,000
Turkey and Persia	200,000
Japan	100,000
Mexico	60,000
Greece	10,000

Cremating the Killed in Battle.

Recently the German Emperor called for the opinions of the medical staff of the war department on the question of using cremation to disencumber a battlefield after a sanguinary combat. An invention of this kind would be of supreme interest to all governments as coming from a nation that most carefully studies the art of war. The idea is not novel, however, nor is Germany the first government to consider it. At the International Congress in Paris 28 years ago Dr. Bertoni, of Genoa, proposed cremation as the humanest, and from a sanitary point of view the soundest, method of disposing of the dead in battle, and his arguments were supported by Dr. Castighini, another Italian sanitarian.

Died on the Same Day.

After seventy years of married life together, Snowden Files and his wife Eliza, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., died on the same day, within a few hours of each other, recently. Mr. Files was ninety-one years old and his wife was eighty-eight. Up to within a year the old man was in full possession of all his faculties and rode about the country on spirited horses. Indeed, he broke several colts when he was nearly ninety years old.

A Sensitive Understanding.

"I do not know just what opinion to form of that woman," said the Boston lady.

"I hope she doesn't mean just what she says."

"Why, I am sure she said nothing except what would indicate a person of high character."

"Didn't you hear her say that her husband's health worried her dreadfully? I hope for her sake and her husband's that she meant his lack of health."—Washington Star.

Educating Chinese Children.

Dr. Eitel, the inspector of schools at Hongkong, says that the best educational theories of Europe, based as they are on observations of western children, are inapplicable to Chinese children, whose minds and environments are essentially different. In Hongkong Chinese scholars spend from four to seven years in studying English without learning the language.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved.

The elections in Vienna passed off quietly. A large vote was polled and the anti-Semites carried everything.

The second reading of the evicted tenants bill was rejected by the House of Commons by a vote of 271 to 174.

Captain-General Weyler has prepared a proclamation to the Cuban insurgents offering fifteen days in which to surrender without molestation.

Nicaraguans are said to be generally arming, and the struggle between the Leonists and the government supporters is likely to be bitter.

The Congress of Honduras has ratified the treaty of union which was celebrated in June last between Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

The Manitoba Legislature by a vote of 31 to 7 has protested against the interference with Manitoba's school laws by the Dominion government.

M. P. de Smet de Naeyer minister of finance, has been appointed premier in succession to M. J. de Buriet, who resigned the presidency of the Belgian council of ministers.

It is thought in Paris that the coming debates on the proposed income tax will determine the fate of the government. The outlook is not considered bright for the ministry.

Rev. Thomas Grace, rector of the Cathedral of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Sacramento, Cal., has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, in succession to Rt. Rev. P. Monogue, D. D.

The choice of Mr. Alfred Austin as poet laureate of England, leaving such noble and in many respects incomparable singers as Algernon Charles Swinburne and William Morris out of the reckoning, is an act which will call forth much criticism. Mr. Austin is a true poet, although not a master; is an able and industrious journalist, and even quotes his own poetry in his editorials, if his fellow journalists may be believed. He has also been an able special correspondent in the field. His verse is clear, correct and melodious. He has a liking for the conservative side of things, and will have small sympathy with the democratic leanings of the English masses. But as the poet who will probably be called to close the Victorian era with a "Memorial Ode," he must not blame the Anglo-Saxon world if at that period it sighs for Tennyson.

A Lesson in Humility.

"As you advance further in your art," said Gounod to a young poet, "you will come to think of the great poets of the past as I now appreciate the great musicians of former times. When I was your age I used to say 'I;' at 25 I said 'I and Mozart;' at 40, 'Mozart and I;' now I say 'Mozart.'"

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73		73½
CORN—No. 2 White	33¼		33½
Oats—Southern & Penn	26		26½
RYE—No. 2	40		43
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car ids	13 00		13 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7 @	7½
City Cows		6½	6¾
Southern No. 2		5	5½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	30 @	35
ONIONS		40	45
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	6½@	7
Clear ribsides		7	7¼
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			7
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	20 @	21
Under Fine		18	19
Creamery Rolls		18	19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	10¾@	11
N. Y. Flats		11½	11¾
Skim Cheese		6	7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	12¼@	13
North Carolina		11	12
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	11 @	12
Ducks, per lb		12	13
Turkeys, per lb		13	14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	3 25 @	4 50
SHEEP		2 50	3 75
Hogs		4 15	4 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 10 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		73⅝	74⅞
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		36⅛	36⅛
OATS—No. 5		25½	26½
BUTTER—State		9	18
EGGS—State		13¼	13½
CHEESE—State		6	10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		73	73¼
CORN—No. 3		34	34½
OATS—No. 2		26½	27
BUTTER—State		22	25
EGGS—Penna. ft		12	13

Rats Are Clever Pupils.

Rats, according to a Russian showman who exhibits a tame troupe of the beasts, are more easily taught than dogs; they have a more retentive ear for language and greater adaptability than any other animals. Louise Michel, who is also fond of rats, has discovered many virtues in them. They have respect for the aged, family feeling and compassion for the unfortunate.

French Blue Laws.

One of the most curious applications of a Sunday law is reported from a French town, where a wheelman was arrested for repairing the tire of his wheel on the road on Sunday and condemned to pay a fine of 25 francs ($5). The defense of the wheelman claimed the absolute and immediate necessity of repairing, a punctured tire being a proper motive for doing the work, which did not need the assistance of any professional laborer and which should not come under the law of Sunday rest. The court took a different view, however, and sentenced the wheelman.

If you have no bread to cast on the waters, then use taffy, of which the poorest has a supply.

What's a Bump?

In our peculiar vernacular, we say a bump on a log and a bump on a human being. What one might call a bump another one would call a thump. Thus we have a bump from a thump and a thump from a bump. In like manner, a bruise may cause a bump, and a bump may cause a bruise, or perhaps a thump may cause both. Well, what's the difference, so long as we suffer from either bump or bruise, we want to get rid of it. That's true, and the surest, quickest way to cure a bruise is at once to use St. Jacobs Oil. Then the question will be not what it is, but what it was, as it will promptly disappear.

Not a few men are like the amœba—they live on what sticks to them.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

Meddlers are like mosquitoes; they torment but seldom hurt.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed, and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on, and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. Blake, South Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass

Hood's Pills The best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. E. M. Cross, a special Associated Press reporter, who lives at 1916 Maple Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., has knowledge of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Martha Gilkison, the wife of a carpenter of the east end of the city, who, on the 22d of September, 1895, related her experience as follows: "For a good many years I have been bothered an awful sight with my stomach. I got so I couldn't eat anything at all without souring on my stomach. Lots of times while working I would spit up great mouthfuls of stuff bitter as gall. I kept getting worse all the time and took piles of doctor medicine, but I might as well took that much starch for all the good it done me. It run into neuralgia of the stomach and worked itself all over me. Dr. Gardener, the new doctor up on Twentieth Street, told me when I saw him it was my stomach that caused all the trouble and give me an order to the drug store. I took it there, and the boy give me a box of Ripans Tabules. I began getting better, and have used a little over two boxes, and am now sound and well. (Signed), Martha Gilkison, No. 1820 Fourth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

THE CEN RE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 5

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George R. Williams, of Worth township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LAST year our county was intensely for Hastings. Now the Republicans lie crouching at the feet of Quay.

CONGRESS has passed resolutions recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. This will give them some rights and make Spain get up its Dutch at Uncle Sam.

THE Republican party in congress is broken into three or four pieces, and each piece has three or four cracks—all on account of presidential candidates.

THE silver senators in congress swear they will bolt unless the St. Louis convention puts a free silver plank into its platform. How the Republican pocket states are returning to plague the Republican party!

Will Take His Departure.

Dr. McGeehon will depart this week for Pittsburg, at which place he expects to locate. He will make sale of stock and household goods on March 21st, his family remaining here until after that time. The Dr. moved here about three years ago and in that time has made many friends, and has gained the esteem and respect of the entire community. Since first coming here he has been a most active and earnest worker in the Presbyterian church and Sunday school, being chosen superintendent of the latter, and it was mainly through his Christian example and faithful work that the Sunday school was built up to the present prosperous condition, and it is with the deepest regret they see him remove with his family. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

New Council Sworn In.

Monday evening the newly elected members of the council were sworn in by justice Reesman. The council is now composed of ten members, seven new ones, and three of the old who will serve until their term expires. Upon organizing Ed. J. Wolf was elected president, and R. D. Foreman secretary. No further business was transacted and they adjourned until their first regular meeting, when a street commissioner will be appointed. For several years this office has not been filled, the body seeming to think they could administer the affairs of the borough without an official.

Struck Oil.

It is reported that oil has been struck at the test well on Anderson creek, in Clearfield county. The rumor has it that at a depth of 1,500 feet the sand was saturated with oil. There is considerable excitement in the vicinity of the well over the news.

C. E. Sociable.

The Society of Christian Endeavor of this place will hold a sociable on Thursday evening, March 12th. The place for holding it, etc., will be given in next issue.

Died at Bellefonte.

Saturday morning last Miss Sarah Rankin died at her home at Bellefonte after a long illness. She was aged about 39 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

ESHERITE APPOINTMENTS.

Assignments Made by the Allentown Conference for this District.

The East Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical Association, (Bowman-Esher), in session the last week at Allentown, announced the following appointments for this, the Williamsport district:

O. L. Saylor, presiding elder.

Williamsport Market street, A. Rearick.

Lycoming and Newberry, J. P. Freed and J. Solver.

Port Treverton, E. E. Gilbert.

McClure, J. T. Cleaver.

White Deer, Millmont and Buffalo Valley, J. H. Fenstermacher.

Centre Hall, J. H. Erdman.

Brush Valley, S. I. Shortiss.

Sugar Valley, A. H. Doerstetter.

Nittany Valley, Howard and Milesburg in charge of A. H. Doerstetter.

Liberty, East Liberty and Grover, J. W. Hammett and supply, Walter A. Shrive.

Elizabethville and Lykens, C. C. Mercer and L. W. Yergey.

Williamstown, J. G. M. Swelgel.

Rainer City and Higgins, J. F. Beam.

Uniontown, D. B. Shiffer.

Shamokin, A. L. Messinger.

Ashland, W. J. W. Davis.

Shenandoah, Ringtown, Zion Grove and Mahanoy City, H. H. Romig.

WOODWARD.

Seymour Winkleblech Dangerously Sick With Typhoid Fever.

Seymour Winkleblech, who lives a short distance west of this place is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Allen Bradford, of Wolf's Chapel, will be married to Miss Auman, of Port Royal, Juniata county, Thursday March 5th.

Harter & Co. are blasting stumps and otherwise improving the ground for their steam saw mill in Pine Creek hollow.

There are quite a number of cases of grip in this section.

Adam Winters who had been on the sick list is again at work for G. W. Wolf.

Frank Bressler is quite busy cursing the public, and especially the scribes of the county papers, on account of a little truthful article that appeared about gypsies and dynamite.

Tramps had better give Woodward a wide berth in the future.

Frank Yearick, who had been on the sick list all winter is again up and around.

G. S. Kerstetter, of Millheim, will erect Harter & Co's new saw mill, north of this place.

Monday and Tuesday were very stormy days; quite a windy beginning for March.

Don't Forget the Editor.

An exchange, out in the State, where the editor takes wood, hay, grain, butter, eggs, ect., on job work and subscription, says: "Don't forget the editor when you have a news item. If your wife whips you, let us know of it and we will make it right before the public. If you have company tell us, if you are not ashamed of the visitors. If a youngster arrives at your home begging for raiment, buy a quarter's worth of cigars and come around, and if you are a subscriber we will furnish a name for him or her as the circumstances permit; and if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies and a ham, not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. We mention those little things, for we want news and we will have it."

Only 30 Days.

Justices of the Peace elected at the February election must file acceptance within 30 days in order that they may have their commissions issued.

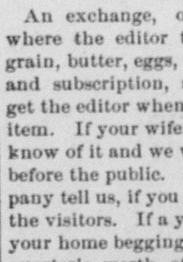
Death of an Ex-Sheriff.

Captain J. S. Hall, of Renovo, aged 70 years, died at his home in that place on Monday morning. He was at one time sheriff of Centre county.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

Must Use the Knife

Saib the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the folfowing interesting account of how Wm. W. Adams of 127 South avenue, that city was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

to many peoyle for it saved my life."

In speaking to Mrs. Adams, she said "About a year ago I was in a very feeble state of health, being completely run down. I had doctored considerably, but without permanent relief. One day one of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I did. My trouble was dyspepsia, and for a long while I was unable to be about at all; but after taking a few doses I was completely cured and now enjoy good health."

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood, stirs the liver and kidneys to a healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, and urinary troubles, it is a well-known specific.

LINDEN HALL.

Grandfather Markle Met With a Severe Fall Last Week.

Mr. J. A. Gettig who has been teaching school in Cato Snow Shoe township for the last six months, has closed his school and is again under the parental roof, and says he would be ready to start into another six months term of school.

Grandfather Markle, quite an aged man of this town had a very severe fall one day last week; we hope he will soon regain his former good health.

There has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thorp a bouncing baby boy. Mr. Thorp feels as happy as a king and says it will be a little railroad man.

The United Evangelical Sunday school was well attended on Sunday, considering the inclemency of the weather; quite an interest was manifested in the lesson.

Miss Jennie Weibly, who has been attending school at Watsontown for some years is at home on account of ill health.

Quite a number of changes will be made among the farmers and tenants of this community on or before the 1st of April.

Rev. C. H. Goodling, of Centre Hall was making pastoral calls in our community on Friday last.

Mr. J. T. Ross of this town was in Bellefonte on Friday of last week transacting business.

Died at Millheim.

On Sunday Miss Amelia Hoover died at her home in Millheim. She had an attack of la grippe some time ago, which with other complications resulted in her death. The funeral took place on Tuesday, interment being made at Millheim.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	12
Lard	6½
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.—H. E. Duck, Administrator of W. C. Duck, dec'd, one mile west of Millheim, horses, cows young cattle, hogs, farm implements, household goods etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—George Reiber, near Colyer, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 head young cattle, wagon, drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, etc.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.—William Grossman, one-Half mile north of Tusseyville, horses, cows, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.—James H. McCool, 1 mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cattle, implements, hogs, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.—A. Harshbarger, 2½ miles south-east of Linden Hall, at 10 o'clock, 4 work horses, 2 colts, milch cows, heifers, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.—At Centre Hall hotel, lot of beds, mattresses, spring bed, bedding, dishes, chairs, carpets, bureaus, tables, washstands, sleigh, sled, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auc't

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.—Mrs. Susan Reish, near Old Fort, 3 horses, 5 cows, lot young cattle, farm implements, harness, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock, J. N. Leitzell, auc't.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—Howard Homan, at Centre Hall, beds stoves, buggy, sleigh, harness and many other articles.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.—C. H. Graden, Spring Mills, at 1 o'clock, stove, cooking utensils, table chairs, dishes, sewing machine, etc. Jas. N. Leitzell auc't.

MARCH 26.—Mrs. N. Benner, south of Old Fort, at 1 o'clock, 4 horses, 2 cows, 5 head young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc. D. H. Rule Auct.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.—E. G. Van Pelt, in Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock, chamber suits, parlor suit, 2 double heater coal stoves, 2 kitchen stoves, chairs, bed springs, carpets, etc.

QUALITY....

Coupled With The Lowest Price Possible

Is exactly what you expect from **US.**
Is exactly what is promised by **US.**
Is exactly what you receive from **US.**

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

HERE IS A CHANCE.

Men's Suits, $5.00. We will say nothing about the quality. Only that others ask for same goods $7.50

Men's Suits, $7.50. Good honest wearing. Strictly All Wool Goods, in a dozen different styles. Considered cheap in other stores at $12.00.

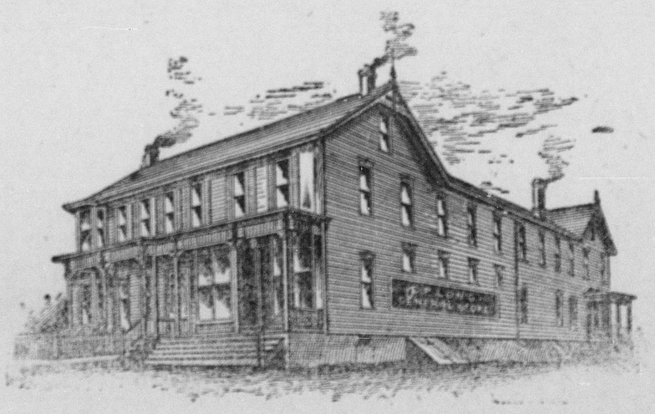
Men's Suits, $10.00. The very perfection of Dress Suits. Sacks or Cutaways. It will amuse you when others tell you how cheap their's (exactly the same goods) are are at $15 and $18.

Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits, everything in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line proportionately as cheap. See us and you will be sure to buy, and you will be sure to save money.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Mid Winter Sale.

The cold weather is here. It will continue for some time. Protection from the cold blasts is the first thought when Winter strikes you. And then where it can be secured with the least possible cash outlay. You will need Heavy Underwear, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Mittens, Gloves, and anything that will turn cold. You want good goods and you want it cheap, too. We have everything you will want. We sell it at figures that our competitors dare not think of. We propose to get rid of our immense stock, and have

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON ALL GOODS!

The goods must go, and the prices we intend selling them at will make them go with a rush. Do you need anything? If you do, get in the swim. Our fine line of Dress Goods will be sold at a sacrifice. We want you to have the benefit, what we want is the room, and will have it regardless of cost. Come while they last.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARtha Samuels, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to distribute the balance in the hands of D. E. Kline, Trustee of the estate of the said decedent will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefoute, on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Auditor.

feb6-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Jacob Miess, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said court to distribute the funds in the hands of Jacob Smith, Administrator of etc., of said decedent, as shown by his account filed and confirmed absolutely to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, March 6th, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where those who desire may attend or forever afterwards be barred from coming in on said fund.

W. G. RUNKLE,
Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the register of wills of Centre County, on the estate of Alexander Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, without delay, for settlement to

DAVID L. KERR,
WILLIAM A. KERR.
Executors, Centre Hill.

feb13-6t

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock. and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John R. Lee, of Tusseyville, was a caller a few days ago.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Graae, are visiting friends in Millheim.

——Wes. Tressler and wife, of Oak Hall, visited friends in Centre Hall last week.

——A. C. Alexander, of near Centre Hill, transacted business in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Miss Emma McCoy, of Potters Mills, is visiting at the home of Mr. Wm. Wolf.

——Mr. Daniel Bartges, of Hastings, Pa., visited his brother, D. L. Bartges, at the hotel this week.

——James McClenahan has not been in the best of health lately, and is confined to to his house.

——Mrs. George L. Goodhart and daughter Ada, of Centre Hill, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

——Miss Jennie Stahl has been seriously ill the past week, sbffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Aikens, of Bellefonte, spent Tuesday with the family of Mrs. M. J. Odenkirk at this place.

——Mr. C. L. Grim, one of Madisonburgs enterprising and popular young men was in town last Thursday, shaking hands with his friends here.

——E. G. Van Pelt and family will leave Centre Hall about April 1st, and locate in Ithica, N. Y. He will make public sale of household goods on March 27.

——Mr. James P. Herring, of Altoona arrived in town this week. He has been visiting friends about Penn Hall, and this place. He has lost none of his geniality.

——David Burrell, of Spring Mills, will become a citizen of Centre Hall in a short time, and will move into Sheriff Spangler's property on Church street.

——Willis weaver, landlord at the National hotel, Millheim, was in town Monday on business. Willis will retire from the hotel business on April 1st, and will locate elsewhere.

——Jared Mowery, of Pine Grove Mills, was in town yesterday. He intends moving to Centre Hall in a couple weeks, and has secured employment in Boob's wheel manufactory.

——Dr. J. F. Alexander, who has been located in California for several years, returned to Centre Hall last Friday, and will make this his future home. His family will follow in several months.

——The smile that covered the countenance of Merchant Harry Kreamer last week is since accounted for. His daughter, Jennie, presented her husband S. F. Heckman, of Lock Haven, with a little daughter, and both are doing well.

——Rev. Will J. Wagner and family, of Muncy, Pa., arrived on Monday on a visit to his parents near Tusseyville. They will visit friends in the county before returning to his pastorate. He is meeting with very good success in his charge.

——W. H. Lucas, re-elected supervisor of Potter township at the last election by the Democrats, interviewed a few of the township land owners in the borough last week. Mr. Lucas takes an active interest in politics and is always on the right side of the fence.

——Frank Thorp, of Linden Hall, was in Centre Hall a few days ago, and dropped in at the REPORTER office for a few minute's chat. He has been an employe on the railroad for years, one of the oldest under Foreman Weibly, of whom he speaks highly.

——E. M. Huyett was a passenger on the train east Saturday. He is in fairly good health, and the recent report of closing out his lumber job at Dry Run, Pa., is without foundation. For the present the family are located at Wernersville, Pa., the home of Mrs. Huyett.

——Mr. Henry Zeigler, of Linden Hall, was a pleasant caller at our office. He is the financial steward for the United Evangelical church, at Rock Hill, and was in town to make settlement with the pastor, Rev. C. H. Goodling. He feels highly elated over the success that has attended the work of the church; he having more than paid the pastor's claim. The Missionary cause was also very well supported as well as all other benevolences.

——James Stahl returned a few days ago from DeMoines, Iowa. He had gone there several weeks ago with the intention of locating in those parts, but was unable to find employment. For the present he is of the opinion that Pennsylvania is good enough for him.

Married.

On the 4th of March, at 10 p. m., Mr. F. E. Reeder, of Mt. Carmel and Miss Carrie Coldren of Georges valley, were united in marriage at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

Cold Weather Goods.

The sharp blasts that come in January are a forcible reminder of many things that were heretofore forgotten. Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, etc. We can supply you with these necessities for a small amount of money.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

COBURN.

Auditors to Meet Next Monday to Examine Accounts.

Jolly Joe. Winters registered at the hotel at this place on Tuesday.

W. J. Rote has secured employment with the McLaughlins at hewing walnut lumber.

William Burd, the young man who was hurt last week by a tree falling on him, at this writing is lying in a precarious condition.

D. B. Geary, constable of Penn township, went to Bellefonte on Monday to be sworn into office; this is nothing new for him, he having served that office for about twenty years already. The other township officers were also sworn into office on Monday by justice Garthoff.

The auditors will meet next Monday the 8th inst. to examine the accounts of the outgoing supervisors and overseers of poor.

Rev. Lohr of the United Evangelical church departed on the evening train on Tuesday for New Berry to attend the District Conference which will convene at that place this week, in consequence thereof the protracted meeting which was in progress at this place will be without a pastor until his return.

Merchant W. H. Meyer is at present housed up with an attack of la grippe.

The Railroad company built a house west of the station for the storage of oil; a very commendable act, for in case of fire the danger will not be so great as it is built at an isolated place.

Our grain merchants have been doing a rushing business since the rise in the price of wheat; they are receiving large amounts daily.

Mrs. J. F. Garthoff spent a few days with her parents last week.

Ye senior editor of the REPORTER was seen on our streets last Friday.

It is reported that John A. Gray, section foreman at this place will leave here in the near future and will take charge of a section at Watsontown, on the P. and E. railroad; we have not heard who his successor will be at this place.

MILLHEIM.

About Persons Who are Visiting in and out of Town.

Mr. D. M. Morris, of Loganton, Clinton county, was over on Monday to visit his son, C. H. Morris, our able and efficient druggist; his many friends are always glad to see him.

Mr. Joe. Winters, of Sunbury, the jolly commercial man was here on Monday night; he always stops with mine Host W. S. Musser.

Mr. W. L. Musser, of this place was to Bellefonte last week to pay a visit to her daughter Mrs. John Toner.

Mis Lydia Gutelius, one of our handsomest and most amiable young ladies went to Coburn on Saturday afternoon to meet a lady friend.

Mr. H. H. Leitzel is preparing to move his family and household goods to Mifflinburg this spring where he expects to locate for the future and engage in the jewelry business; being an expert in the art of cleaning and repairing watches the citizens of this place are sorry to see him go.

A very commendable rule that is now in force and has been for some time past is to exclude the boys and all rough and rude characters from loafing in and around the Musser house on Sunday, the one day of the week when the guests of the house like and ought to have a quiet days' rest; Mr. and Mrs. Musser look very carefully to the interests, welfare and comforts of their many guests.

Mr. G. L. Springer, our efficient barber employs Mr. Harper Springer, who is an expert at the business, being one of the best in this place.

Mrs. J. Rankin and Miss Lydia Hoover, of Poe Mills, were guests at the Musser house on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall.
Registered at the Reporter office.

	Temperature.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb.	27	49	18	clear.
"	28	51	40	cloudy.
"	29	54	54	cloudy.
Mar.	1	38	31	cloudy.
"	2	32	22	cloudy.
"	3	32	13	fair.
"	4	10	11	fair.

Feb. 28 .93 rain at night.
Total rain Jan. 2.93 in—Snow 11.59 in.

New Shingle Mill.

Our old friend, Wm. Knoffsinger, of Pleasant Gap, has a shingle mill in operation across the mountain in Green's valley, and keeps all grades of shingles on hand, at lowest figures.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

—Up-to-date job work only executed at the Reporter office.

HEADQUARTERS FOR **SWEET PEAS.**

Mixed Varieties { Per pound . . . . 40c. Half pound . . . 25c. Quarter pound . . 15c.

THE ONLY **DOUBLE SWEET PEA, BRIDE OF NIAGARA.** (True to Name.)

Price—Packet 25c. Half packet 15c.

THE WONDERFUL **CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE,** Only 15 Cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896, The Pioneer Seed Catalogue.

Tried and True Novelties.—Fuchsias, Roses, Blackberry, The Pearl Gooseberry, Potatoes, Earliest Tomato Known, etc.

Lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsias, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables. Filled with good things, old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts., which may be deducted from first order—really Free,—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time.

Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily & Sunday by mail, $8 a year

THE SUNDAY SUN

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year. Address,

THE SUN, New York.

TWO **NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS** PAY A **CLEAR PROFIT** OF OVER **A MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR EACH.**

For the purpose of increasing the circulation of the New York Daily and Sunday Mercury, established 58 years ago, the Mercury Printing Co. offers the best investment in the world to small investors. Short investors now have an opportunity to secure some of the stock of this great enterprise. They can buy New York Mercury stock at the very low price of $10 per share. The Mercury Printing Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The capital is $500,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $10 each, full paid and non-assessable. Stockholders have no individual liability whatever. This stock is a safe, solid and highly profitable security that is certain to pay large dividends and rapidly increase in value. It gives the small investor an equal chance with the capitalist, as a person with a small sum to invest can buy from one share upward at the same price a capitalist buys thousands of shares. When one considers the very high prices that stock in other New York newspapers commands, it is apparent that this present opportunity to buy New York Mercury stock at $10 is one of those chances that occur only once in a lifetime, for at the present rate of increase shown in the past six months in the circulation and in the advertising, the stock is absolutely sure to pay enormous dividends and rapidly rise in value.

The advertising receipts of the Mercury have doubled since Aug. 1, 1895, and the circulation has increased at the rate of 150 per cent. since April 1, 1895, on the Daily, Weekly and Sunday editions, and is continuing to increase at the same rate.

We will send one copy of the Daily and Sunday Mercury free to every shareholder as long as the stock is held by him or his assigns. For example, if a subscriber purchases ten shares of stock he will be entitled to ten copies of the Daily and Sunday Mercury free to his own or any other address as long as he continues to be a stockholder of the corporation. These copies of the paper may be disposed of by subscribers to the capital stock in any way desired by them.

There will be only a limited amount of this stock disposed of in this way. Those who are lucky enough to obtain these shares will find that in a very short time they will be worth 200 per cent. premium.

For further particulars address the SUPERINTENDENT OF CIRCULATION, NEW YORK MERCURY, 2 Park Row, New York.

As an advertising medium the New York Mercury is unexcelled.

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

THURSTON CHEMICAL COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS OHIO

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

CLEVAN DINGES,
General Insurance and Real Estate.
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Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Moutandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 49
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 39
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 33
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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LOGGING GIANT CYPRESS.

A PECULIAR INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

Men Girdle and Fell Trees While Standing Waist Deep in Water---A Cypress Church With Cypress Furniture.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort of a business, says The New York Sun. The best of the trees grow in so-called swamps, which often are merely forests through which the living water courses toward the sea in a thousand channels. It is seldom found on stagnant swamp land, and the best timber grows where clear running water circulates round the roots of the giant trees. There are hundreds of such places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that it sinks if felled when green, and consequently the lumbermen have to work from eight months to a year in advance of the cutting to prepare the timber by girdling the trees and thus preventing the circulation of the sap. Thousands of trees are thus killed in advance of the felling. Girdling is both arduous and dangerous work. It is done by colored choppers, who stand often waist deep in water in the haunts of the dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator and the wildcat, to say nothing of the swarms of mosquitoes and other equally pestiferous insects. The men endure all the hardships for $1 a day, and last winter, when the cold wave swept through the South, and the temperature for weeks was near the freezing point, these hardy fellows were kept at the work of girdling and logging. They were safe from insects and reptiles, but suffered intensely from cold, for they were constantly wet to the waist and had no dry land to go to when their day's task was over.

On the picturesque Ocklawaha River in Florida, one phase of the cypress lumber industry is seen to the best advantage. This wonderful river is fed by clear, cold springs of tremendous volume, and it winds for many miles through endless acres of moss-draped cypress trees. It has hundreds of loops, or branches, which leave it at one point only to return to it at another, between its source and its junction with the St. John's.

Between the main river and the branches, which are all more or less navigable, is flooded forest land through which the water slowly circulates to the depth of two or three and sometimes four or five feet. It is in these flooded tracts that the cypress trees grow to perfection. One company, with headquarters at Palatka and an office at Boston, controls the lumbering on this river. The company bought 300,000 acres of cypress land for 50 cents to $2 an acre, and several years ago engaged a number of sturdy loggers from Saginaw, Mich., to take charge of the work. It was all new to the Michiganders, but they took hold with great aptness and quickly broke in the colored men to the work. Soon the dark recesses of the Ocklawaha Swamp resounded with the blows of the axe, the shouts of men, and the crashes of the old giants as they broke through the branches of their neighbors and fell with a prodiguous splash into the waters of the swamp. Then, above all, could b eheard the rattling, jarring and clanking of the novel logging machinery, as it snaked the huge logs from the recesses of the swamp to the swift stream upon which they were rafted to the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp consists of a bunk boat with a kitchen attached and a pull boat. The pull boat contains a powerful hoisting engine, and is secured with its square bow to the bank against a tall and sturdy cypress tree, denuded of branches and decorated with a band of red cloth near the top. Stretching away from an elevated point upon this tree to a similar giant a quarter of a mile back in the swamp is a taut steel cable from which depends a trolley or carrier attached to an endless steel cable, which winds and unwinds upon the spool of the engine. Attached to the trolley is a huge pair of sharp-pronged tongs capable of spanning a log five feet in diameter. Leading away from the boat is a well-marked lane traversed by the trolley. Trees are cleared away on each side of the cable to the full extent of its grasp, and the lane terminates only where the end tree of the trolley line stands. This point reached, the cable is taken down and another lane soon radiates from the pull boat. When five or six lanes have been made the tract has been pretty well cleared of serviceable trees, and the boat and camp are moved to a new point of vantage.

When a cypress is felled in one of these lanes it is cross-cut in lengths of twelve to sixteen feet, and the jaws of the grapnel or a bight of chain grip the end lying toward the boat. A whoop from the foreman of the gang notifies the engineer, who blows his whistle and starts the engine. As the conveyor cable tightens, the forward end of the log rises clear of the water and stumps and the other end trails through the water, sending up fountains of spray as it rears over knees and stumps and splashes in the open pools.

Cypress seldom is concealed with paint in the interior of a Southern house. It has a richness of color and an aromatic odor that would make painting it almost a crime. In Welaka, Fla., there is a beautiful little church entirely of cypress, even to the furniture. It is the handiwork of Dr. C. S. Packard, who long ago gave up the practice of medicine to younger men and devoted his attention to mechanical pursuits. The warm tones and the fragrant odor of the spicy wood makes this little house of worship one of the most attractive in the land. The pews, the altar, the library bookcase, floor, wainscoting, columns and ceilings are all of Ocklawaha cypress, wrought by the doctor's hand.

SOUTH SEA TRAGEDY.

A Ship's Crew Murder Captain, Mate and Passenger.

The particulars of a South Sea tragedy, only a slight mention of which has been made in the dispatches, have just come to hand. A short time ago a cablegram stated that the schooner Maria Secundia, flying the Spanish flag, put into the Pelews in November. Her crew had mutinied and killed Captain Brown, Mate Herman Hohlman and a passenger.

From a letter received from Daniel O'Keefe, the King of Yap, information is received that the vessel in question was the American trading vessel Maria Secundia. Her crew consisted of the Captain, two Chinese cooks and four sailors. Two of the latter were half-breeds from the Pelews. Accompanying Captain Brown were his wife and little son.

The mutiny occurred off the Andrew Islands. Captain Brown had retired about 10 o'clock at night, leaving Boatswain Hover on deck. This was just the opportunity for which the mutineers were awaiting. Hover was the ringleader, and when he made sure that the captain was asleep he called the crew. Going stealthily into the cabin with a hatchet in his hand, he dealt Captain Brown a blow which almost severed the unfortunate man's head from his body.

Mrs. Brown was aroused by the noise of the attack and jumped screaming from the bed. Her cries were heard by Mate Hohlman, who jumped from his berth and rushed to the rescue of the woman. At the cabin door he was met by a Pelew boy, whom Hover had stationed to guard against a surprise. The boy was armed with an axe, and he sprang on Hohlman, dealing him a terrific blow in the head. The mate fell dead on the deck.

Mrs. Brown was rendered unconscious by a blow from the boatswain, and she and her young son were dragged upon the deck and confined in the forward house. The passenger, who was a trader on his way to Yap, was awakened by the sound of the struggle. He cried out, asking the cause of the trouble. The mutineers were afraid to attack him while he was down below and called to him to come on deck, telling him that he need fear no violence. He went on deck, as directed, but barely had he stepped out of the door when he was struck a violent blow upon the shoulder. Bleeding from the cut and almost stunned, he ran to the rail and jumped into the sea.

The bodies of Captain Brown and his mate were weighted with old iron and thrown into the ocean. The vessel was then headed for Andrew Island, the intention of Hover being to put Mrs. Brown and her boy on one of the isolated coral reefs near the island.

During the voyage the mutineers quarreled among themselves, and the two half-breeds were stabbed to death and another of the crew was fatally wounded. Provisions gave out, and the schooner was steered for the port of Yap.

When she reached Yap all that were left of the crew were Boatswain Hover, the two Chinese and one of the Pelew natives. King O'Keefe graciously received the mutineers and gave them food enough to last several weeks. Hover told a plausible story to the King, but the latter's suspicions were aroused toward the latter part of the stay of the vessel in port, and, going on board, he discovered Mrs. Brown and her boy, and from them learned the horrible story of the murder. The mutineers were made prisoners and put on board the Spanish gunboat Valesco, which conveyed them to Manilla.

To Photograph Thought.

It is reported from Washington, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Julius Emmer, of that city, the inventor of the long-distance telephone, has produced a device by which human thought can be registered in a manner similar to that by which the voice is registered on the cylinder of a phonograph. The inventor has devoted three years to the development of this wonderful mechanism. His explanation of its operation to a company of scientists last week was, in substance, that electricity was its motive power and chemistry its recorder; that the chemically sensitized surface of cylinder, while undergoing decomposition by the electric current, receives the magnetic thought-waves which stream from the physical brain of the operator, and portrays them, vibration upon vibration, form upon form, with microscopic fidelity in an imperishable message.

The mechanism is about 8 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3½ inches high. The registration cylinder is 6 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, made of vulcanized rubber for insulation, and rotated by a vibratory mechanism beneath. A thin, hard, tubular envelope fits over the cylinder and bears a supersensitized outer coating for receiving the thought record. During the cylinder's rotation the electricity decomposing the surface of the film is supplied through this electric pencil, propelled in its traveler along this fine screw parallel with the cylinder, which it gently touches, thus directing a spiral, thread-like course of the current upon its face. The electric pencil being removed after completing a record on the film, the same traveler now attaches to and carries the reproducer along its face to read the record. The reproducer consists of a large electric tympanum at the machine, connecting by flexible tubes, bearing conductors to two smaller tympanums or receivers, fitting upon the temples through which the reproduced thought is conducted to the brain. A practically indefinite repetition of the reading can thus be made without diminishing the clearness of the record.—Industrial World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Fattening Hogs---Cultivation of Potatoes ---Farms Growing Better---A Fact About Fertilizers.

FATTENING HOGS.

When hogs are being fattened they are highly fed, and have very little exercise. Under such conditions they are liable to acidity of the stomach, and ashes, lime, salt and charcoal are sought by the hogs to correct this and answer the demands of the blood. No doubt that in lieu of these the sulphur and other elements of coal are sought for the same purpose. The pig readily finds out what his stomach and blood need if given a chance. Many swine growers have referred to this matter, noting that fattening hogs love fine coal.—American Farm.

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

A great part of the cultivation of the potato crop is now done with harrows, and before the potatoes appear above the surface. Twice and even three times can the ground be cultivated at this time, and with the greatest benefit to the crop. The early harrowing will not kill the weeds as fast as they germinate, but it mellows and lightens the soil, admitting air, which decomposes and assists in the formation of nitrogen. Potatoes that are harrowed come up with much stronger shoots than those which have been left to break through the crust which always forms over potatoes between the time of planting and when the shoots appear through the surface. The harrow can be used at least once after the potatoes are up. Then the cultivator should follow, cutting the soil not more than two or three inches deep, so as not to disturb the potato roots. With potatoes thus managed from the first, there will be no need to use the hoe against any annual weeds.—Boston Cultivator.

FARMS GROWING BETTER.

J. W. Ingham, of Sugar Run, Penn., objects, in the New York Tribune, to the current ideas, strongly urged by several agricultural writers, that our farm lands are growing less fertile and their yields steadily decreasing. He lives on the farm once cultivated by his father and grandfather, and according to his recollection and the testimony of old account books, he is raising as good crops as were ever raised on that farm. Farms on the opposite side of the river from him have been cultivated even longer, and produce as well as ever, when the culture is good. Farmers generally in this country are farming better than they used to. Of course, poor farming, taking everything off and putting nothing back, will lessen the production of even the best land. On the other hand, the work of soil creation and replenishment is still going on vigorously; rocks are crumbling to sandy atoms, and the atoms rotting down to fertile earths. More than this, the earth absorbs the fertilizing gases thrown off in the process of fermentation and decay of animal and vegetable matter, purifies the air, and obtains most of the materials wanted for the formation of new plants and animals. —New York Observer.

A FACT ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

The quantity of manure to be procured from any number of well-fed animals is mostly unknown by farmers. It has, however, been shown by experience that if the animals are well littered with straw or other equivalent absorbents, so as to keep them clean, an average of fifty pounds per head of the mixed stock of an ordinary farm will be made daily, which is one ton from forty head. During the winter, then, adding what is made from the horses in the stable, and the other stock confined at times in yards, the total quantity will be made of 200 tons in the year. It will not be difficult to double this quantity by digging in the winter 250 two-horse loads of swamp muck, which is spread in the manure cellar under the cows, used under the horses, in the pig-pens, and in the compost heaps. Indeed, by use of more of the muck, this quantity may be increased to any reasonable amount, for it is a well-established fact that one ton of half-dried swamp muck is of equal value when decomposed in the compost heap with as much of the best manure made from well-fed animals.

On this basis it should be a steady business of the thrifty farmer to dig out as much muck from a swamp, although he may have to buy the privilege from a neighbor—but better if he has a supply of his own—during the winters, procuring two or three loads of newly-burned lime to add to the heap to prepare the compost for early use in the spring, and in building a stable this matter is always to be considered in making the plan, so that the vehicle may be taken through the barn to remove the manure as it is needed for this use.—New York Times.

MARKETING EARLY LAMBS.

It is of the utmost importance that lambs be neatly dressed. Lambs should reach the New York market as early in the week as possible, as Saturday is retailer's day, and the lambs ought to be sold before Friday noon. The manner in which the lambs are dressed determines to quite an extent the selling price. Neatly dressed lambs are always preferred to those of like quality poorly dressed. In order to secure the most perfect bleeding and at the same time prevent the wool about the head and neck from being soiled, it is best to suspend the lamb by the hind feet, so that its head will clear the floor by a foot or more. In bleeding the lamb an opening should be made only on one side of the neck, preferably the left side, immediately back of the head and in front of the neck bones. The opening need not be large, but it will be necessary to give the knife blade a considerable sweep, in order to be sure that the large artery is severed. The stomach and intestines should be removed without disturbing the heart, lungs or liver. As soon as the intestines are removed, spreaders should be inserted to give the lamb the best appearance when offered for sale. For lambs weighing from thirty to forty pounds dressed weight, spreaders about fourteen inches long will be about the right length. If too long spreaders are used, there is danger of breaking the ribs, and thereby injuring the appearance. At each end of the spreader should be made a shoulder and a projecting point; one of these points should be inserted from the outside at the flank near the opening made for the removal of the intestines, the spreader crossing the back diagonally, and the point at the other end inserted in a similar manner in the opposite end of the lamb, near the chest. In like manner a second spreader is inserted, so that the two cross each other, forming an X at the back of the lamb. The caul fat should then be fastened by means of two skewers at the thighs and points of the spreaders, in such a manner that the whole of the meat not covered with the skin is covered with the caul fat, and in this condition the lamb should be allowed to cool.

It is of the utmost importance that all the animal heat be given off before the carcass is wrapped for shipment. Many lambs have reached the market in a bad condition from lack of proper cooling immediately after slaughtering. This is more frequently observed in the spring months during warm weather. Before shipment each lamb should be wrapped with two separate wrappings, the inner wrapping to be plain tough paper or muslin. If the muslin is used, one yard for each lamb is sufficient. This should be so put on that it will draw tightly over the front of the lamb, to prevent breaking and soiling by handling. An outer covering of burlap or sacking should be added before shipment. These directions are the result of much inquiry and experience by G. W. Watson, at the Cornell station. He got the best price for lambs weighing from thirty to forty pounds, sold at $8 to $10 per head in February and March.—American Agriculturist.

SUCCESS IN POULTRY KEEPING.

We hear more about luck in keeping poultry than we do in any other business. Few people seem willing to admit that in this department success depends almost entirely upon the individual, yet a little examination of the circumstances attending the good luck would readily explain the latter. The successful poultry-keeper studies the wants of his flock. He puts himself in the place of the fowls, metaphorically speaking, and thus learns the secrets of their constitutions and dispositions.

The first thing he sees to is cleanliness. He knows how his own comfort and well-being depend upon it, and he understands that the hen that is supporting lice can neither lay eggs nor put on flesh. For this reason he dusts his fowls with insect powder once a week, keeps the roosts clean and sweeps out the poultry-house daily. As dampness and cold produces croup, rheumatism and other ills, the poultry-house is made dry and warm. As sunlight is necessary to the health of fowls, as well as of man, the poultry-house is built with a southeastern exposure and plenty of windows, so arranged that the sun will shine in for the longest possible time during the long winter months. Draughts over the roosting places are to be carefully guarded against, therefore the windows should be double and made tight all around so that there is no chance for the cold wind to blow in. Besides, unless the windows are double they will admit but little light on the coldest days, as they will be obscured by a covering of ice from the freezing of the moisture in the breath of the fowls. Sunlight and warmth are cheaper and better than medicine and stimulate laying.

Except when the ground is covered with snow, the fowls are to be turned out for a short time every day to scratch in the sunshine. But the wintry blasts of the north wind are keen and the run should have a windbreak, which will protect them from its sharp edge. Where boards are scarce, cornstalks piled against the wire netting fence to the north and west will allow the fowls to sun themselves in comfort. It is the little things of this kind which tend to health and egg production.

The temptation to overcrowd is one that besets the owner of a flock, but it is sternly repressed by the successful poultry-keeper. It is much more trouble to keep one hundred birds in one flock rather than in two, but it is better to be sure than sorry, and sickness means expense and worry. Only as many fowls should be kept as can be comfortably housed and cared for. Overcrowding means the loss of all profits. Each fowl should be allowed at least five square feet of ground room, and ten would be better.

The accommodations having been duly considered, the supplies for the poultry are next to be seen to. A liberal supply of sharp grit will prevent the attacks of indigestion from which so many fowls suffer. Plenty of clean, fresh water is so arranged that the birds can help themselves without fear of wetting, the water being renewed daily. Charcoal is supplyed by charred corncob thrown in among the flock for the birds to peck at, or it is given them occasionally in their food.

The food given by successful poultry-keepers varies, depending largely upon what he has at hand. The general rule, however, is to give a warm breakfast early in the morning. This usually consists of table scraps, meat scraps, potatoes and other vegetables cooked up and thickened with cornmeal. This mash should be fed as warm as the fowls can comfortably eat it. If the morning meal is not a very hearty one, they may be given something at noon, but generally some grain is scattered about the floor, and the birds are kept scratching all day. In the evening, before going to roost, a hearty grain ration is fed to keep out the cold and promote egg production. This is most important, as self-preservation is the first law, and the elements intended for eggs will be used for the production of warmth for the shivering birds.

The above are the salient points in the winter care of poultry, gleaned from the experience of a successful poultry-keeper. To these must be added the exercise of good judgment at all times and attention to details which are apt to be regarded as too trifling to merit care. Yet it is attention to detail which makes the successful man in any branch of business.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Success would be more certain if acreage were divided and fertility, preparation and cultivation increased.

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Intensified farming and concentration of energy are the diamond drills that bore out success.

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Actual knowledge and practical experience should go hand in hand.

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Let the beginner in berry culture commence moderately, and go slow. Do only what can be well done. Nothing but the best product will pay.

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Use a limited variety of best plants, producing large, firm and attractive fruit. Have note-book ready and make a complete record of all facts and dates for future reference.

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Few realize the actual cost of bringing an acre of bush berries to a good bearing age—be careful.

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The loss in churning sweet cream depends upon the thickness of the cream and decreases as the thickness of the cream increases. It is possible to avoid loss almost entirely in churning sweet cream by skimming the cream as thick as possible.

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The ordinary corn and cob meal used by farmers in steer feeding has been proved to be unprofitable unless some highly nitrogenous food, such as wheat bran and cotton-seed meal, is added.

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If a cow's vitality has not been impaired by breathing bad air in the stable, she will not shiver while exercising half an hour out of doors in zero weather, and she will come in invigorated. If she does shiver, it is proof that the air in the stable is bad, and therefore the more need for her having the opportunity to fill her lungs with air as nature mixed it.

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Keep the cow in a good humor. A cross or worried cow gives milk lacking in richness, and the quantity is always less than when she is serene and comfortable. Gentle treatment and a full paunch will do it. A well-known dairyman was once asked, in view of his great success, how he treated his cows. He said he always spoke to a cow as if she were a lady.

A Good Memory.

A story is told of a bright young American and several German officers who, at a dinner one evening, set out to make him uncomfortable by chaffing him about his country. The young man is Albert H. Washburn, the United States consular agent at Madgeburg. Henry F. Merritt, consul at Chemnitz, was the first one of the Americans attacked with a taunt from one of the Germans that he could not give the names of the Presidents of the United States. Merritt named them over with some deliberation, and drew from his German friend the declaration that he did not believe there was another American present who could do it.

Young Washburn had said nothing until now, but he broke in and declared: "I can do it, and I will give you the Vice-Presidents." He was about to begin when a second thought struck him, and he said: "While I am about it I might as well give you the Secretaries of State too." The German got down a book giving the names and kept tab on the young man as he went correctly through the list. They were pretty well backed down already, but Washburn had no idea of letting them off so easily. "Now, I would like to know," he said, "whether any of you can give the names of the Prussian rulers from the time of Charlemange and his sons down to the Emperor William?"

Not one of them could go half through the list, and they were on the point of apologizing to the young Massachusetts scholar, when he took them down still more by modestly suggesting: "Perhaps I had better do it for you." He began with Charlemange, and went through the list without a break, much to the astonishment of his German hosts and the delight of Consul Edwards and the other Americans. "How did you do it?" asked Merritt. "Oh, my father had a taste for such things and taught them to me when I was a boy, you see, they are sometimes useful to know," he replied.—Kansas City Star.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Only a few years ago it was taught in England that British Guiana contained 76,000 square miles. Since then gold mines have been discovered, and the colony has expanded in British text books to 100,000 square miles.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe thinks that the present generation of young women have lost dignity of tone and character, and that the young men have lost their deference for the fair sex, all resulting in a very cheap and easy standard of manners.

The lord chancellor of England is never allowed under any circumstances to make a voyage which involves a sea voyage, however short the passage. He is supposed to have the great seal in his immediate keeping, day and night, under all circumstances, and its safety is not to be risked.

Seventy thousand tons of the stern and rockbound coast of Maine were shipped from two quarries alone last year. The total amount of granite shipped away yearly reaches an astounding figure, and the geography of the Maine coast is being considerably changed by the cutting out and shipping away of islands of granite and not a little of the main land.

An original sentence was given lately by a Western judge. A man who did not know how to read and write was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read. Another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

According to a decision of the United States Circuit Court in California mining rights under ground are not limited by the visible staked boundaries of the claim. The ordinary holder of real estate owns perpendicularly down from his boundaries, but miners, the court says, may under the law of "lateral rights" dig under their neighbors if pursuing a ledge, the apex of which is located on their property. The suit in which the opinion was rendered was to recover nearly $1,000,000 that the plaintiff alleged the defendants had wrongfully taken by running an inclined shaft from their own surface property beneath the plaintiff's property. The decision will affect many of the important mining properties in California and neighboring states.

Isn't that new Colt gun which has just been adopted by the Navy Department a terror? It is about as destructive a weapon as you can well conceive. It can be carried by cavalry on the saddle, as it only weighs about forty pounds, from place to place, and even the infantry, at a pinch, could transport a few hundred to a convenient spot for defense or attack. A continuous fire can be kept up of four hundred shots a minute—not an hour—which startles the imagination. At a recent trial a target the size of a man was placed at a distance of two hundred yards and one hundred hits were made in sixteen seconds. If we are not careful it will become very dangerous to go to war. This thing would mow men down as a farmer mows grass. Ugh!

Another weather observer, Robert Q. Grant, of Pittsburgh, has been noting the coincidence of violent human manifestations with meteorological changes. He arrives at the conclusion that the effects produced on humanity, in the increased tendency to crime, the deepened melancholia, and the aggravation of maladies, are not due to the depressing influence of the cloudy days or to the increased moisture in the air, but to the decreased barometrical pressure. He finds a close relationship between a falling barometer and human pains and mental depression; an increased demonstration on the part of the insane when the air pressure is growing light; deepened dejection of the victims of melancholy, leading to suicide, and an increase in violent crimes. The alleged fact, claimed to be observed by coroners and police officials, that crimes and suicides in a given locality occur in groups, is explained by them on the theory of imitation. Against this the weather observer puts his theory of the effect of barometric depression.

Walter T. Mills of Chicago has started what he calls an industrial college in a tent on a bleak marsh in Pembroke township, Ill. Two students have been matriculated and seventeen more are expected soon. From this humble beginning Mr. Mills and his associates, also of Chicago, hope to build a large institution. They have incorporated themselves under the title of "The People's University," have secured an option on 3,000 acres of land, and have all the funds which they think necessary. The plan of the institution is that the student must work not only for his education, but also for his living while attending school. Each student must pay, upon entering, $100 for a scholarship, which will entitle him to a four years' course. The school will be run on this co-operative land, the students meantime working on farm lands connected with the school and in factories which it is proposed to build and operate. All earned will go into one co-operative or communistic fund. The students are expected to clear the ground for sites, excavate for foundations, and burn the brick for the buildings. The few who have already entered will begin operations by cutting wood to keep themselves warm and to fire the prospective brick kilns, which it is hoped to operate this spring, when seventy more students have promised to come. They will live in tents until they can construct more substantial dwellings, which they hope to do before next September.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gathering Around Christ."

TEXT: "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."—Genesis xlix., 10.

Through a supernatural lens, or what I might call a prophescope, dying Jacob looks down through the corridors of the centuries until he sees Christ the center of all popular attraction and the greatest being in all the world, so everywhere acknowledged. It was not always so. The world tried hard to put Him down and to put Him out. In the year 1200, while excavating for antiquities fifty-three miles northeast of Rome, a copper plate tablet was found containing the death warrant of the Lord Jesus Christ, reading in this wise:

"In the year 17 of the empire of Tiberius Cæsar, and on the 25th of March, I, Pontius Pilate, governor of the Prætore, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die between two thieves, Quintius Cornelius to lead him forth to the place of execution."

The death warrant was signed by several names. First, by Daniel, rabbi Pharisee; secondly, by Johannes, rabbi; thirdly, by Raphael, fourthly, by Capet, a private citizen. This capital punishment was executed according to law. The name of the thief crucified on the right hand side of Christ was Dismas. The name of the thief crucified on the left hand side of Christ was Gestus. Pontius Pilate describing the tragedy says the whole world lighted candles from noon until night. Thirty-three years of maltreatment. A wall of the city, built about those times and recently exposed by archæologists, shows a caricature of Jesus Christ, evidencing the contempt in which He was held by many in His day, that caricature on the wall representing a cross and a donkey nailed to it, and under it the inscription, "This is the Christ whom the people worship." But I rejoice that that day is gone by. Our Christ is coming out from under the world's abuse. The most popular name on earth to-day is the name of Christ. Where He had one friend Christ has a thousand friends. The scoffers have become the worshipers. Of the twenty most celebrated infidels in Great Britain in our day sixteen have come back to Christ, trying to undo the blatant mischief of their lives—sixteen out of the twenty. Every man who writes a letter or signs a document, wittingly or unwittingly, honors Jesus Christ. We date everything as B. C. or A. D.—B. C., before Christ; A. D., Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord. All the ages of history on the pivot of the upright beam of the cross of the Son of God. B. C., A. D. I do not care what you call Him—whether Conqueror or King or Morning Star or Sun of Righteousness or Balm of Gilead or Lebanon Cedar or Brother or Friend or take the name used in the verse from which I take my text and call Him Shilo, which means His Son, or the Tranquilator, or the Peacemaker, Shiloh. I only want to tell you that "unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."

In the first place, the people are gathered around Christ for pardon. No sensible man or healthfully ambitious man is satisfied with his past life. A fool may think he is all right. A sensible man knows he is not. I do not care who the thoughtful man is the review of his lifetime behavior before God and man gives to him no especial satisfaction. "Oh," he says, "there have been so many things I have done I ought not to have done; there have been so many things I have said I ought never to have said; there have been so many things I have written I ought never to have written; there have been so many things I have thought I ought never to have thought! I must somehow get things readjusted. I must somehow have the past reconstructed. There are days and months and years which cry out against me in horrible vociferation." Ah, my brother, Christ adjusts the past by obliterating it. He does not erase the record of our misdoing with a dash of ink from a register's pen, but lifting His right hand crushed, red at the palm, He puts it against His bleeding brow and then against His pierced side, and with the crimson accumulation of all those wounds He rubs out the accusatory chapter. He blots out our iniquities. Oh, never be anxious about the future; better be anxious about the past! I put it not at the end of my sermon; I must put it at the front—mercy and pardon through Shiloh, the sin pardoning Christ. "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." "Oh," says some man, "I have for forty years been as bad as I could be, and is there any mercy for me?" Mercy for you. "Oh," says some one here, "I had a grand ancestry, the holiest of fathers and the tenderest of mothers, and for my perfidy there is no excuse! Do you think there is any mercy for me?" Mercy for you. "But," says another man, "I fear I have committed what they call the unpardonable sin, and the Bible says if a man commit that sin he is neither to be forgiven in this world nor the world to come. Do you think there is any mercy for me?" The fact that you have any solicitude about the matter at all proves positively that you have not committed the unpardonable sin. Mercy for you? Oh, the grace of God which bringeth salvation!

The grace of God! Let us take the surveyor's chain and try to measure God's mercy through Jesus Christ. Let one surveyor take that chain and go to the north, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the south, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the east, and another surveyor take that chain and go to the west, and then make a report of the square miles of that vast kingdom of God's mercy. Aye, you will have to wait to all eternity for the report of that measurement. It cannot be measured. Paul tried to climb the height of it, and he went height over height, altitude above altitude, mountain above mountain, then sank down in discouragement and gave it up, for he saw Sierra Nevadas beyond and Matterhorns beyond, and waving his hands back to us in the plains he says, "Past finding out; unsearchable, that in all things he might have the pre-eminence." You notice that nearly all the sinners mentioned as pardoned in the Bible were great sinners—David a great sinner, Paul a great sinner, Rahab a great sinner, Magdalene a great sinner, the prodigal son a great sinner. The world easily understood how Christ could pardon a half and half sinner, but what the world wants to be persuaded of is that Christ will forgive the worst sinner, the hardest sinner, the oldest sinner, the most inexcusable sinner. To the sin pardoning Shiloh let all the gathering of the people be.

But, I remark again, the people will gather around Christ as a sympathizer. Oh, we all want sympathy! I hear people talk as though they were independent of it. None of us could live without sympathy. When parts of our family are away, how lonely the house seems until they all get home! But, alas, for those who never come home. Sometimes it seems as if it must be impossible. What, will their feet never again come over the threshold? Will they never again sit with us at the table? Will they never again kneel with us at family prayer? Shall we never again look into their sunny faces? Shall we never again on earth take counsel with them for our work? Alas me, who can stand under these griefs! Oh, Christ, Thou canst do more for a bereft soul than any one else! It is He who stands beside us to tell of the resurrection. It is He that came to bid peace. It is He that comes to us and breathes into us the spirit of submission until we can look up from the wreck and ruin of our brightest expectations and say: "Father not my will, but Thine, be done." Oh, ye who are bereft, ye anguish bitten come into this refuge! The roll of those who came for relief to Christ is larger and larger. Unto this Shiloh of omnipotent sympathy the gathering of the people shall be. Oh, that Christ would stand by all these empty cradles and all these desolated homesteads and all these broken hearts and persuade us it is well!

The world cannot offer you any help at such a time. Suppose the world comes and offers you money. You would rather live on a crust in a cellar and have your departed loved ones with you than live in palatial surroundings and they away. Suppose the world offers you its honors to console you. What is the Presidency to Abraham Lincoln when little Willie lies dead in the White House? Perhaps the world comes and says, "Time will cure it all." Ah, there are griefs that have raged on for thirty years and are raging yet. And yet hundreds have been comforted, thousands have been comforted, millions have been comforted, and Christ had done the work. Oh, what you want is sympathy! The world's heart of sympathy beats very irregularly. Plenty of sympathy when we do not want it, and often when we are in appalling need of it, no sympathy. There are multitudes of people dying for sympathy—sympathy in their work, sympathy in their fatigues, sympathy in their bereavements, sympathy in their financial losses, sympathy in their physical ailments, sympathy in their spiritual anxieties, sympathy in the time of declining years—wide, deep, high, everlasting, almighty sympathy. We must have it, and Christ gives it. That is the cord with which He is going to draw all Nations to Him.

At the story of punishment a man's eye flashes, and his teeth set, and his fist clinches, and he prepares to do battle even though it be against the heavens. Yet what heart so hard but it will succumb to the story of compassion! Even a man's sympathy is pleasant and helpful. When we have been in some hour of weakness, to have a brawny man stand beside us and promise to see us through, what courage it gives to our heart, and what strength it gives to our arm. Still mightier is a woman's sympathy. Let him tell the story who, when all his fortunes were gone and all the world was against him, came home and found in that home a wife who could write on the top of the empty flour barrel, "The Lord will provide," or write on the door of the empty wardrobe: "Consider the lilies of the field. If God so clothed the grass of the field, will He not clothe us and ours?"

Or let that young man tell the story who has gone the whole round of dissipation. The shadow of the penitentiary is upon him, and even his father says: "Be off! Never come home again!" The young man finds still his mother's arm outstretched for him, and how she will stand at the wicket of the prison to whisper consolation or get down on her knees before the governor begging for pardon, hoping on her wayward boy after all others are hopeless. Or let her tell the story who, under villainous allurement and impatient of parental restraint, has wandered off from a home of which she was the idol into the murky and thunderous midnight of abandonment, away from God, and further away until some time she is tossed on the beach of that early home a mere splinter of a wreck. Who will pity her now? Who will gather those dishonored locks into her lap? Who will wash off the blood from the gashed forehead? Who will tell her of that Christ who came to save the lost? Who will put that weary head upon the clean white pillow and watch by day and watch by night until the hoarse voice of the sufferer becomes the whisper, and the whisper becomes only a faint motion of the lips, and the faint motion of the lips is exchanged for a silent look, and the cut feet are still, and the weary eyes are still, and the frenzied heart is still, and all is still? Who will have compassion on her when no others have compassion? Mother! Mother!

Oh, there is something beautiful in sympathy—in manly sympathy, wifely sympathy, motherly sympathy, yea, and neighborly sympathy! Why was it that a city was aroused with excitement when a little child was kidnapped from one of the streets? Why were whole columns of the newspapers filled with the story of a little child? It was because we are all one in sympathy, and every parent said: "How if it had been my Lizzie? How if it had been my Mary? How if it had been my Maud? How if it had been my child? How if there had been one unoccupied pillow in our trundle bed to-night? How if my little one—bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh—were to-night carried captive into some den of vagabonds, never to come back to me? How if it had been my sorrow looking out of the window watching and waiting—that sorrow worse than death?" Then when they found her, why did we declare the news all through the households, and everybody that knew how to pray said, "Thank God?" Because we are all one, bound by one great golden chain of sympathy. Oh, yes, but I have to tell you that if you will aggregate all neighborly, manly, wifely, motherly sympathy, it will be found only a poor starving thing compared with the sympathy of our great Shilon, who has held in His lap the sorrows of the ages and who is ready to nurse on His holy heart the woes of all who will come to Him. Oh, what a God! What a Saviour we have!

But in larger vision see the Nations in some kind of trouble ever since the world was derailed and hurled down the embankments. The demon of sin came to the world, but other demons have gone through other worlds. The demon of conflagration, the demon of volcanic disturbance, the demon of destruction.

La Place says he saw one world in the Northern Hemisphere sixteen months burning. Tycho Brahe said he saw another world burning. A French astronomer says that in 300 years 1500 worlds have disappeared. I do not see why infidels find it so hard to believe that two worlds stopped in Joshua's time, when the astronomers tell us that 1500 worlds have stopped. Even the moon is a world in ruins. Stellar, lunar, solar catastrophes innumerable. But it seems as if the most sorrows have been reserved for our world. By one toss of the world at Ticuboro, of 12,000 inhabitants only twenty-six people escaped. By one shake of the world at Lisbon in five minutes 60,000 perished, and 200,000 before the earth stopped rocking. A mountain falls in Switzerland, burying the village of Goldau. A mountain falls in Italy in the night, when 2000 people are asleep, and they never arouse. By a convulsion of the earth Japan broken off from China. By a convulsion of the earth the Caribbean Islands broken off from America. Three islands near the mouth of the Ganges, with 340,000 inhabitants—a great surge of the sea breaks over them, and 214,000 perish that day. Alas, alas, for our poor world! It has been recently discovered that a whole continent has sunk, a continent that connected Europe and America—part of the inhabitants of that continent going to Europe, part coming to America over the tablelands of Mexico, up through the valleys of the Mississippi, and we are finding now the remains of their mounds and their cities in Mexico, in Colorado and the tablelands of the West. It is a matter of demonstration that a whole continent has gone down, the Azores off the coast of Spain only the highest mountain of that sunken continent. Plato described that continent, its grandeur, the multitude of its inhabitants, its splendor and its awful destruction, and the world thought it was a romance, but archæologists have found out it was history, and the English and the German and the American fleets have gone forth with archæologists, and the Challenger, and the Dolphin, and the Gazelle have dropped anchor, and in deep sea soundings they have found the contour of that sunken continent.

Oh, there is trouble marked on the rocks, on the sky, on the sea, on the flora and the fauna! Astronomical trouble, geological trouble, oceanic trouble, political trouble, domestic trouble, and standing in the presence of all those stupendous devastations I ask if I am not right in saying that the great want of this age and all ages is divine sympathy and omnipotent comfort, and they are found not in the Brahma of the Hindoo or the Allah of the Mohammedad, but in the Christ unto whom shall the gathering of the people be. Other worlds may fall, but this morning star will never be blotted from the heavens. The earth may quake, but this rock of ages will never be shaken from its foundations. The same Christ who fed the 5000 will feed all the world's hunger. The same Christ who cured Bartimeus will illumine all blindness. The same Christ who made the dumb speak will put on every tongue a hosoanna. The same Christ who awoke Lazarus from the sarcophagus will yet rally all the pious dead in glorious resurrection. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "to Him shall the gathering of the people be." Ah, my friends, when Christ starts thoroughly and quickly to lift this miserable wreck of a sunken world it will not take Him long to lift it.

I have thought that this particular age in which we live may be given up to discoveries and inventions by which through quick and instantaneous communication all cities and all communities and all lands will be brought together, and then in another period perhaps these inventions which have been used for worldly purposes will be brought out for gospel invitation, and some great prophet of the Lord will come and snatch the mysterious, sublime and miraculous telephone from the hand of commerce, and, all lands and kingdoms connected by a wondrous wire, this prophet of the Lord may, through telephonic communication, in an instant announce to all Nations pardon and sympathy and life through Jesus Christ, and then, putting the wondrous tube to the ear of the Lord's prophet, the response shall come back, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son."

You and I may not live to see the day. I think those of us who are over forty years of age can scarcely expect to see the day. I expect before that time our bodies will be sound asleep in the hammocks of the old gospel ship as it goes sailing on. But Christ will wake us up in time to see the achievement. We who have sweated in the hot harvest fields will be at the door of the garner when the sheaves come in. That work for which in this world we toiled and wept and struggled and wore ourselves out shall not come to consummation and we be oblivious of the achievement. We will be allowed to come out and shake hands with the victors. We who fought in the earlier battles will have just as much right to rejoice as those who reddened their feet in the last Armageddon. Ah, yea, those who could only give a cupful of cold water in the name of a disciple; those who could only scrape a handful of lint for a wounded soldier; those who could only administer to old age in his decrepitude; those who could only coax a poor waif of the street to go back home to her God; those who could only lift a little child in the arms of Christ, will have as much right to take part in the ovation to the Lord Jesus Christ as a Chrysostom. It will be your victory and mine as well as Christ's, He the conqueror, we shouting in His train. Christ the victor will pick out the humblest of His disciples in the crowd, and turning half around on the white horse of victory He shall point her out for approval by the multitude as He says, "She did what she could." Then putting His hand on the head of some man, who by his industry made one talent do the work of ten, He will say: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over ten cities." Two different theories about the fulfillment of this promise.

There are people who think Christ will come in person and sit on a throne. Perhaps He may. I should like to see the scarred feet going up the stairs of a palace in which all the glories of the Alhambra, and the Taj Mahal, and St. Mark's, and the Windsor palace are gathered. I should like to see the world pay Christ in love for what it did to Him in maltreatment. I should like to be one of the grooms of the chargers holding the stirrup as the King mounts. Oh, what a glorious time it would be on earth if Christ would break through the heavens, and right here where He has suffered and died have this prophecy fulfilled, "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." But failing in that I bargain to meet you at the ponderous gate of heaven on the day when our Lord comes back. Garlands of all Nations on His brow—of the bronzed Nations of the South and the pallid Nations of the North—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and the other continents that may arise meantime from the sea to take the places of their sunken predecessors; the arch of Trajan, arch of Titus, arch of Triumph in the Champs Elysees, all too poor to welcome this King of kings, and Lord of lords, and Conqueror of conquerors in His august arrival. Turn out all heaven to meet Him. Hang all along the route the flags of earthly dominion, whether decorated with crescent or star or eagle or lion or coronet. Hang out heaven's brightest banner, with its one star of Bethlehem and blood striped of the cross. I hear the procession now. Hark, the tramp of the feet, the rumbling of the wheels, the clattering of the hoofs and the shout of the riders! Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands. Put up in heaven's library, right beside the completed volume of the world's ruin, the completed volume of Shiloh's triumph. The old promise struggling through the ages fulfilled at last, "Unto Him shall the gathering of the people be."

While everlasting ages roll
Eternal love shall feast their soul
And scenes of bliss forever new
Rise in succession to their view.

WILL SUPERSEDE THE BICYCLE.

Fifteen Miles an Hour Can Be Attained on Pneumatic Skates.

A new form of locomotion has been introduced through the medium of the pneumatic road skate. This skate is in the form of a miniature bicycle for each foot. Attached to it is a support for the ankle, and below the sole are two pneumatic wheels of about three and a half inches diameter. It is claimed that it gives any person a speed of from ten to fifteen miles an hour after but little practice, and much higher speed can be obtained by experts.

The skate can be used on a rough road, up and down hill, and on all ordinary and smooth surfaces. It is proposed to apply it to nearly every purpose for which bicycles have hitherto been used, as it offers a cheap and easy means of locomotion for postmen, carriers and numerous other persons, including country doctors and clergymen. It is well adapted to the purposes of pleasure seekers and tourists, and, in crowded thoroughfares, it entails the minimum risk of accident or hindrance by traffic.

A champion figure skater states that it is much less cumbersome than the bicycle, and its motion gives even more pleasure to the wearer. Uphill work is effected with less exertion than with the bicycle, and in going down hill there is not the slightest danger of losing control of the feet. All the skater has to do to preserve complete command of himself being to slightly cross the rear foot.

It is believed that this skate will meet the needs of many persons who are deterred by nervousness from riding on the bicycle.

SPONGE SUPPLY IN DANGER.

Carelessness of Cuban Fishermen Threatens the Beds With Extinction.

The sponge supply of the United States is seriously threatened by the wanton carelessness of the Cuban sponge fishermen. For several years they have been gathering the small or infant sponges with those of larger growth. The inevitable result is that the Cuban sponge beds, from which the greater portion of sponges used in the United States come, are threatened with total extinction.

Already prices have advanced, and a still further increase is probable in a very short time. The shipments of sponges to dealers vary greatly in size and time of receipt. To gather them it is necessary that the water should be absolutely clear, and if for any reason the ocean is disturbed in more than ordinary degree over the sponge beds, the fishermen must wait for clear water—perhaps a week, or even a month.

The sponges which come from Cuba are known as medium grade, the variety in general use. Florida and Nassau furnish a proportion of the supply of this grade, but nothing like the amount that comes from Cuba. The best sponges are known as the Mediterranean variety, as they come from beds in the sea of that name. They are the heavy, white sponges, and are always high-priced. Even the supply of these, however, is much smaller than usual. So people can make up their minds that this is not a year of cheap sponges.

The Only Gold Toilet Set.

The only complete gold toilet service in the world belongs to the Khedive of Egypt. It was made in London and consists of twenty-eight pieces. Each piece bears the monogram of the Khedive in diamonds, the same being surrounded by a fillet in imitation of that of the Grand Turk. Upwards of 3,000 diamonds and over 1,200 rubies were used in decorating these golden toilet articles. The body of each piece is of 18-carat gold, and all are inclosed in a diamond-incrusted ebony case.

Care of Lamps.

Burners need a monthly boiling if they are to give the clear, steady light which well-regulated households desire. Vinegar, with a little salt sprinkled in it, is the fluid in which they should be boiled. Wicks should never be cut, but the charred portion should be rubbed off every day with a card or cloth, and the loose threads clipped with small scissors. Wicks should not be used until they are very short, but should be changed frequently. An old wick becomes tightened and the webbing is no longer loose enough to draw the oil easily. Chimneys should not be washed, but should be cleaned every day with a cloth wet in alcohol. This will keep them shining and brilliant. Shades should be deep enough to keep the light from striking through the clear glass to the eye, no matter how low one is sitting. The tank should be filled every day almost to the brim, but not quite.

For Testing Diamonds.

Electricity is now used to detect paste diamonds from the genuine. A small disk of aluminum is attached to the spindle of a small motor. A clamp with a small flat spring, provided with an adjustable screw, holds the article to be tested. It is then moistened and placed in contact with the rapidly revolving aluminum disk. If the stone is a genuine one, it will be left intact; if it is bogus it will show brilliant metallic sparks.—New York Telegram.

Where Did You Get This Coffee?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00 post paid.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. (A. C.)

It is a terrible thing to see one working who never smiles.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity.—Chasles.

Yellow Rind, Blood Red Flesh!

A wonderful combination, a tremendous novelty, found only in Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon. It's marvelous. We paid $300 for one melon! You will want it, everybody wants it. 5 kernels 10c., 25 kernels 40c. 35 packages earliest vegetable seeds $1.00. Our new creations in oats yielding 201½ bu., barley 116 bu., potatoes 1200 bus. per acre! Where will it end?

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 10c. postage to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above Salzer's Golden Pumpkin Watermelon seed and our 148 page seed catalogue free. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing. (A. C.)

A lie that is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.—Tennyson.

Mothers Who Use Parker's Ginger Tonic insist that it benefits more than other medicines for every form of distress.

Politics is the science of the attainable.—Prince Bismarck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Each generation lives in a different world. —Anon.

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap needs but one trial to prove its value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.

No man's creed is complete which does not declare a belief in himself.

Hindercorns is a Simple Remedy, But it takes out corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 15c. at druggists.

Many a would-be statesman was intended by the Creator for a splendid laborer.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hindoo temples in Ceylon are now lighted by electricity.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The total mileage of electric roads in Great Britain does not much exceed forty.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Great petroleum fields are reported to have been discovered in Austro-Hungary.

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give effective relief.

There are 1580 patented knitting machines.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Geographers say that the entire coast line of the globe measures 130,000 miles.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be **put** in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you **get Ayer's.**

Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook."
It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The mighty hopes that make us men.—Tennyson.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 21 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at $1 a bushel—$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

NOW IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A. C.)

Courage rises with occasion.

$25 to $50 WEEKLY EASILY EARNED. OILOGRAPH PORTRAITS, finest made, enlarged from any photograph. Sample outfit absolutely free. Write for full particulars. O. HORTH, 76 Eighth St., New York City. **AGENTS WANTED**

WELL Drilling Machines for any depth. Late Improvements. All Money Makers. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

$50 A WEEK AGENTS Local or traveling, ladies or gents, selling **National Patent Dish Washer,** best made, simple, durable, low price, well and honestly made, washes and dries dishes in two minutes, no mess, slop, scalded fingers or broken dishes a child can operate, every one warranted, one in locality means a sale to all the neighbors, sells on merit, every family buys, permanent situation, write for agency. World Mfg. Co., (C 28) Columbus, Ohio.

ASTHMA POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Send for 50 page Book. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ENU 10

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**

Mamma & Baby

Have both been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters. No wonder they look well and happy. Thousands of mothers and babies can look the same if they will use

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

A sure cure for women's troubles and strengthens weak and puny children.

Red X lines on the wrapper show it to be genuine.

Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

COCOA CAUTION

If "La Belle Chocolatiere" isn't on the can, it isn't Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED, DORCHESTER, MASS.

SALZER'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are recognized as the best for all soils and climes, whether East or West, North or South, because they

Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously!

That is their record the world over. Being Northern-grown, they are bred to earliness. There is lots of money made in early vegetables, and we are going to make a bold statement here that the earliest, choicest vegetables in the world are produced from Salzer's seeds. Our Catalogue tells you why, so if you wish to make money—and it is here vegetables in the market 10 to 20 days ahead of your neighbors—plant Salzer's Seeds. Send 4c. for market gardeners' wholesale list. ☞ Lightning Cabbage is the earliest Cabbage novelty of the world, fit for market in 60 days! Pkg., 15c.; oz., 60c.; ¼ lb., $2.00.

We make a specialty of choice pedigree Onion Seed; 90c. per pound!

Salzer's Earliest Cucumber cannot be beat. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

Our mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue, containing a magnificent array of the choicest vegetables, with prices dirt cheap, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or Catalogue and Package of Early Bird Radish upon receipt of 8c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Waste on the Farm.

Around the farm there is at least *a ton or two* of materials, such as **Ashes, Hen Droppings, Wood's Earth, Marl** and other things, which, if mixed with

Powell's Prepared Chemicals,

make fertilizers rich in Ammonia, Potash and Phosphoric Acid, which will be quick acting, producing large crops and at the same time permanently improve the soil. *A fertilizer made in this way is certain, but costs very little*—only about **$12 per ton.**

Many thousand farmers have saved fully half their fertilizer bills by the use of **Powell's Prepared Chemicals.** Circular giving instructions for mixing, with testimonials from every section sent free.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

DON'T YOU often come across expressions and references in the newspapers and books which you don't fully understand, and which you would like to look up if you had some compact book which would give the information in a few lines?—not be obliged to handle a twenty-pound encyclopædia costing $25 or $30. **LISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City,** will furnish you, postpaid, with just such a book, containing 520 pages, well illustrated, with complete handy Index. Do you know who Cræsus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. *Buy it at the very low price of half a dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF.*

50c. **50c.** **50c.**

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 5

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Our selections for Spring of 1896 are now ready for your inspection. Among them are specialties not to be found elsewhere nearer than Williamsport and Altoona. The attention of ladies is asked to the following new weaves of American Manufacture, and your patriotism will give them first consideration. "Wheelwear," "Basra Cloth," "Sigilla," "Mohair Cheviots" and "Cheviotine." They combine the height of good taste, use, and beauty. Imported Goods, for which our order was placed in November 1895, embrace Silk and Wool Plaids made in Germany; Jacquards and Novelty Suitings from France.

Buttons and Trimmings to match.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT.

Dreams of beauty in Printed Warps, Taffetta, Corded Kaika, India and Shantongs.

North Window—Mens Seamless ½ Hose, Fast Black, Tans and Natural. Price card says Five Cents a Foot and when a man ordered a rod of 'em it nearly took our breath but he got 'em all the same.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

To Our Patrons and Friends.

For the past three months we have been closing out our stock with the intention of leaving town. It was not done for the purpose of booming trade, or deceiving you, our intentions were sincere. Having been offered a position as pipe organist in Allentown, Pa., at a remunerative salary, we have been trying to shape our business affairs accordingly, in order to accept said position, but having failed to dispose of our store, unless at a great loss, we have finally decided to stay. We shall therefore endeavor to concentrate all our energies to one purpose, namely, serving you to the best of our ability with honest and reliable goods. Hereafter we will confine our line principally to staple Dry Goods and Notions, and Men's Furnishings. Goods that are medium in price, and come within the means of all classes. As heretofore, we will sell only for cash, which means a neat saving to you of many dollars in a year. We will immediately put in a full line of new goods, and sell them to you at the very closest living profit.

Hoping to have the pleasure of sharing a large portion of your patronage, we are

Yours Respectfully,

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

New Use for Corncobs.

Frank Shafer took to Dacon, Ill., recently, a sample of syrup which a number of experts pronounced genuine maple syrup. It was nothing more or less than corncob syrup, made as follows: Twelve clean corncobs were put in a gallon of water and boiled until soft. Then the juice was strained off and a gallon of dark brown sugar solution added. This is boiled a little while, resulting in a fine quality of syrup, hardly distinguishable from the maple product.

Arbor Days.

Governor Hastings issued a proclamation on Wednesday last designating April 1 and 24 as Arbor Days. The choice of dates is left to the discretion of the people in the various sections of the state. The people are urged to observe one of the days, that the trend of national tendency may be diverted from tree destruction to tree protection.

'Squire 25 Years.

John H. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, after serving the office of Justice of the Peace 25 years creditably, has refused a re-election, and will retire from the law, upon which he was well posted from his long service in that office. Pierce Musser has been elected his successor.

Blair County the First.

Blair county has the honor to be the first to erect a monument to her soldiers and sailors under the act of 1895. It will be dedicated at the semi-centennial of the county, in June.

For the Dull Season.

To fill in a Dull Season with Big Cash Values—Suits made to order, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00. Pantaloons, $5.00. Come early.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

—Subscrib eforthe REPORTRE, $1.50

LICENSE COURT.

Rebersburg Secures a License.—Nearly All Granted.

Judge Love held license court at Bellefonte, Monday and Tuesday of this week. The applicants were not so numerous as last year, and included only one or two new applications. They were all granted with but three exceptions, two refused and one held over. For about eleven years there has not been a licensed house in Miles township. Several applications have been filed, but the court always refused. This year J. Austin Gramley applied for the hotel at Rebersburg; a remonstrance was filed, and the application was hotly fought, but the court turned down the temperance people, and now Brush Valley is no longer dry.

The following is the list granted:

TAVERN LICENSE.

James S. Reish, Potter Twp.
Jno. M. Neubauer, Bellefonte South Ward.
D. C. Keller, Bellefonte, South W.
Jas. Passmore, Philipsburg, 2nd W.
W. S. Musser, Millheim Boro.
R. O. Braucht, Penn Twp.
Willis Weaver, Millheim Boro.
D. H. Ruhl, Gregg Twp.
Dorsey P. Meyers, Philipsburg 2d W.
Tattersall Ingram, Philipsburg 2d W
Jacob D. DeHaas, Howard Boro.
David L. Bartges, Centre Hall Boro.
Tempest Slinger, Philipsburg 2d W.
A. S. & C. M. Garman, Bellefonte South W.
Geo. E. Liester, Philipsburg, 1st W.
John A. Erb, Philipsburg, 2d W.
Joseph Pickering, Philipsburg 2dW.
Geo. B. Uzzle, Snow Shoe twp.
Edwin Ruhl, Potter twp.
W. L. Daggett, Bellefonte West W.
A. Kohlbecker, Boggs twp.
John G. Uzzle, Snow Shoe Twp.
Henry C. Yeager, Bellefonte South Ward.
Jacob Truby, Philipsburg 2d W.
J. A. Gramley, Miles Twp.
Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe twp.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE.

W. R. Haynes, Snow Shoe Twp.
Geo. E. Chandler, Philipsburg, 2d W
Orin Vail, Philipsburg 2d W.

WHOLESALE BEER LICENSE.

Geo. E. Lamb, Philipsburg 2d W.
Samuel Rogers, Philipsburg 2d W.
Wm. Riley, Philipsburg 2d W.
John Anderson, Bellefonte West W.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR AS BREWER OR MANUFACTURER.

Louis Doll, Benner Twp.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE AS DISTILLERS.

John C. Mulfinger, Spring Twp.
N. W. Eby, Haines.

Those refused were Jeffrey Hayes, Rush Twp., tavern license; and Thomas Deakin, Philpisburg, restaurant license. Held over, Martha Ashcroft, Philipsburg, tavern license.

Murderous Assault With Huns.

While working in the stone quarries near Bellefonte last Thursday three Hungarians became angered at Foster Young because he had rolled some pieces of small stone on them, and murderously assaulted him with picks and shovels. Young was almost dead before help arrived, and cannot recover. The Huns escaped.

Sugar Valley Road Surveyors.

The engineer corps that are surveying the route for the proposed Sugar valley railroad are now at a point at the head of Black Bear, about three miles east of Philipsburg. Judging from inquiries that are being made of certain families at Lamar, Clinton county, as to terms for boarding, etc. it is surmised that a number of surveyors will soon reach that place.

A Point to be Decided.

In many counties of the state there are contests over the election of constables. It is claimed that constables elected in 1805 were chosen for three years, and the courts will be asked to decide the point.

Term Soon Over.

The schools in nearly all the districts of the township have about completed their term of six months, and in a week or two will close. Almost every citizen is of the opinion that the school term should be at least a month longer.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ½ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

Will Remain in Bellefonte.

Wm. T. Meyer has concluded not to leave Bellefonte, and will continue his store in Bush's arcade, which his many friends will be pleased to learn.

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch.

WERE FRIGHTENED AWAY.

A Bold Attempt to Rifle Murray's Drug Store Sunday Evening.

Sunday evening a bold and daring attempt was made by thieves to gain an entrance to Murray's drug store, by breaking in a side glass, but were frightened away before accomplishing their purpose.

The thieves lifted off the wire screen protector on the side windows in the doorway and had broken in the large glass. The streets were almost deserted, everybody being at the churches. Two boys coming down street and when in front of Wolf & Crawford's store were almost frightened out of their wits by a tremendous crash of glass and the form of a man or large boy start on a run down street. At the alley at Boob's shops the fellow turned in and was soon lost in the darkness. Mr. Murray was at once notified and an examination was made. The fellow was just about crawling through the window and had not been in. The large window was broken, but nothing was missing.

Mr. Murray has a suspicion of whom the guilty parties are, and if sufficient evidence can be produced he will hand them over to the authorities. For several weeks he has been annoyed by young boys pilfering bottles of drugs and other goods from his store, and is beginning to become somewhat tired of it.

To Change the Trout Season.

A number of local anglers, of Allentown, will have a law introduced at the next session of the legislature to change the trout season, which now extends from April 15 to July 15. It is proposed to make the season from May 1st to August 1st. It is contended that trout have not a chance to get fat by April 15, and that the weather is not favorable to trout fishing so early. The change is approved by Superintendent Creveling, of the State Fishery.

Brisk Grain Trade.

Hoffa's grain house at Coburn, took in 2000 bushels of wheat on last Friday and perhaps as much more on Saturday; besides there was a considerable quantity taken in at Geistweite's. The price paid was 73 cents per bushel, which set the farmers of Brush valley and Haines and Penn to hauling.

Made a Good Run.

Jacob Bottorf, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace, in Republican College township, was elected by a handsome majority at the recent election. Being a first class citizen he is popular with all. Mr. Bottorf may well feel proud of the compliment; he will leave his farm and move to Lemont in the spring.

Lost a Horse.

George Emerick, living close to this place, had to shoot one of his horses last week. The animal was one of a team, and while going down a little hill in an alley at the lower end of town, fell on the ice, resulting in a bad fracture of the hip, making it necessary to end its life by shooting.

Not all Gold that Glitters.

Some time ago the *Daily News* made the announcement that gold quartz had been discovered within twenty miles of Bellefonte. Several specimens were sent away for analysis. A report was received saying that the gold was of a superior quality but not in sufficient quantity to warrant mining it.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Nancy Gill, who for years lived in Bellefonte, died at her home at Pinegrove, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Ura B. Winkelman, a prominent young man of Nittany, took sick on Monday morning, Feb: 17, and after suffering dreadfully died on Friday morning following.

A Little One Afloat.

With little face all aglow with pleasure a babe floated down the creek in a raisin box at Mt. Carmel Saturday morning, coming from no one knows where, and landed in the arms of a kindhearted farmer, who refused to give his name, but took the little one to his home.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

Buildings and Loans in the State.

There are 1,067 building and loan associations in Pennsylvania, with 233,655 shareholders. Pennsylvania leads all the other states in the number and wealth of such associations.

For Rent.

STORE ROOM for Rent, with counter, shelves, ware-room, cellar, and rooms on second floor, for a family. Possession given at any time; apply to Mrs. Mary Dinges, Centre Hall. This property also for sale. jan30-tf

Rev. Rearick's Services.

For Sabbath, March 8: Centre Hall, 7 p. m., St. Marks, 10 a. m., Emanuels 2 p. m.

STATE COLLEGE.

The Main Building to be Remodeled. Making it a Handsome Structure.

The main college building at State College is soon to undergo repairs and remodeling, which, when completed, will make it one of the handsomest college buildings in the state, and will be a great improvement over its present plain style of architecture. The improvement designed is the addition of a new roof of modern design and perhaps a number of balconies on the front, with two large porches, one on each side of the main entrance. In the appropriation given to the College at the last session of the Legislature one item specified these improvements and the trustees are now pushing the matter so that the work may be completed by the commencement exercises in June.

Did Not Shuffle Off.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says Samuel Culby resides with his family of six at Rote. Wednesday evening there was a family dispute about something which did not please the father, but there was nothing unusual thought of the occurrence and all retired except the foregoing named. Shortly after the members of the family heard a commotion down stairs which impelled some of them to hasten to the lower room to see what was the matter. They were horrified to see their father was endeavoring to hang himself. He had thrown a piece of rope over the joists, snd after fastening it around his neck stepped off a chair, and was hanging in that position when discovered. He was black in the face when found, but was at once cut down and resusitated. He was taken to bed and has since fully recovered.

Republican Candidates.

The following Republicans have announced their names as candidates:

For Sheriff: George L. Smith, of Bellefonte; Abraham V. Miller, of College; J. S. Herman, of Lemont; Wm. Shawley, of Milesburg.

For Treasurer: Harrison Kline, of Spring; Frank B. Stover, Bellefonte; P. W. Burket, of Halfmoon; Scott Bricker, of Boalsburg; C. P. Long, of Gregg.

For Commissioner: J. G. Bailey, of Ferguson; Thomas W. Fisher, of Union.

New Swindling Scheme.

Another new swindling scheme is being practiced in some parts of this state. A farmer is induced to buy a bill of groceries of a traveling salesman, the goods to be shipped from some city. In payment the man agrees to take eggs. To make it all straight and right the farmer gives his note for the goods, and the traveling man gives his for the eggs. The goods and salesman are never seen, but the farmer's note turns up at the bank.

Church Report.

Rev. C. H. Goodling left on Wednesday morning to attend the Conference which meets at Williamsport, Pa. He seems more than pleased with the work on this charge. He tells us he has 257 members to report; a good substantial financial support for himself, and nearly one hundred dollars missionary money, and the other benevolences correspondingly good. Peace and harmony reigns among the various congregations and members.

Hard on the Grain Fields.

The very cold weather and high winds since Sunday have done additional harm to the wheat fields in our county, which had already suffered from similar cold spells with no snow to protect them. Should the spring also prove unfavorable the coming crop we fear, will prove an unusually light one, and make things look blue for the farmer, unless prices advance to a figure that will make up for short crop.

Hot Boxes in Cold Weather.

To the novice in railway affairs it may sound strange to say that when a journal box is frozen it is more liable to run hot than during the warmest weather in July. The reason for this lies in the fact that when the waste and oil become cold the lubricating process is greatly interfered with, and the consequence is a hot-box and an unavoidable delay.

A Fine Residence.

One of the handsomest additions to Spring Mills is the new residence of John B. Heckman, on the picturesque banks of Sinking creek. It is large and imposing in appearance, and cozy in all its interior. Our esteemed friend Heckman and family can't help but feel happy in such a home.

At Sheriff Sale Prices.

All goods formerly in the Philadelphia Branch store, clothing to suit men and boys of all ages and sizes, at sacrifice prices, a big supply and must be sold. Now for real bargains.

To Fill the Appointments.

Rev. Rearick will fill Dr. Earnest's appointments at Mifflinburg, next Sabbath, and his brother, Rev. W. M. Rearick, will preach in his stead in the different churches of the charge here.

Little Dribs.

The roads were quite muddy Friday and Saturday, and Friday nights' rain made the creeks bank full.

Constable Kline, of Gregg, feels he is the most popular man in three states.

Daniel Hosterman will again be in the employ of Geistwites new creamery at Coburn in gathering cream.

Samuel Fravel, who lives in College township, near the Shiloh church, has sold his farm, which contained about fifty acres, to George W. Miller of Benner township. Consideration $2,510.

Wagner Geiss has charge of the Oak Hall school, numbering some seventy-five scholars. That's just enough for two schools.

With about twenty-five more houses scattered between Coburn and Millheim would make that road a continuous street. Why not have some kind of a walk between the two points?

Rev. Illingworth has a spirited revival in progress at Sprucetown M. E. church.

We hear rumors of business changes in our town this spring.

A. H. Weaver is busy hauling rail road ties to this station.

Della Bartges is booked for a course in the musical institute at Freeburg.

Many of the winter revival meetings have closed, but, Rev. Illingworth has a spirited meeting still going on at Sprucetown.

Sucker fishing has been going on during the sunshine days—wouldn't care if we had a mess. Lloyd, at Spring Mills, seems to have good luck, without spitting on his bait.

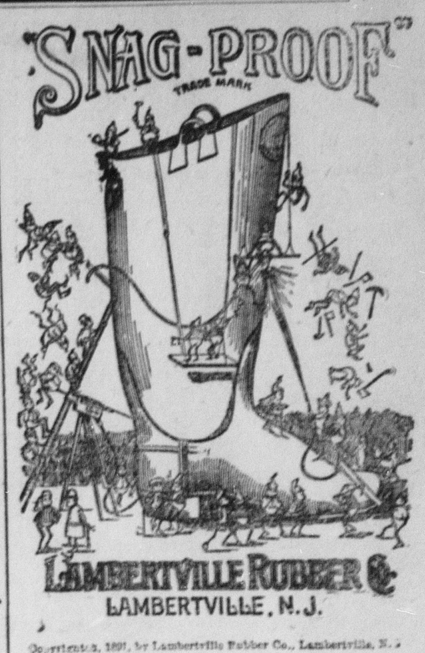
Bartholomew keeps notice up he's conducting his store on cash principles. Right; do likewise.

Supt. Gramly, up to last Saturday had visited every school in the county.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds, and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.



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The boot made by the Lambertville Rubber Co. is the only genuine "Snag Proof" made—the others are all imitations and will not touch these for wear.

We keep a full line of best make Rubbers—the price is a little less than you can buy second quality for.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great Before Stock Taking Sale!

3,000 yds. best Canton, always sold at 10 & 12½c, now 8c. Today it would cost 10c a yd. at wholesale. Our New York buyer made a great hit when he bought the lot.

10,000 cakes Brownie Soap 1c straight. Not quite so large but the equal in fineness of anything in town at 5c.

500 Cups and Saucers sold at from 15 to 25c, to go at 10c each. Don't wait, as they won't last long.

Tea Pots, slightly crazed at 10c, worth three times 10c.

Still another lot of full pound bars Oleine Soap, 4c.

Children's and Ladies' Coats—not large sleeves—but the cloth and making is there, to go at $1.00 each. Some cost $3, some $4, and some as high as $7. Now at $1. It is an outrage, but such is good merchandise. Must make room for the new.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

WATCH this space for the announcement of the GLOBE'S Spring Opening.

Our store has been newly fitted up, and besides guaranteeing our customers the lowest prices on all Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery, we aim to have the neatest and prettiest store in Bellefonte, and one that she can be proud of.

Mr. Katz, our manager, is at present in New York City, and is laying in a big supply. We always strive to show the largest assortment and this season we will strive harder than ever before.

Respectfully,

KATZ & CO., Ltd.

Bellefonte, Pa.